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MISSILE DEPLOYMENT WILL 'IMPAIR' U.S. SECURITY

LD220216 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress has voted for cutting back by more than one-half the rate of increase in military spending the Reagan administration plans for the next fiscal year. The committee members have set a ceiling of 4 percent instead of the 10 percent asked for by the administration in the annual rate of increase. This decision confirmed the scope of sentiment in the United States against the militaristic line of the White House.

It is becoming more and more obvious that the Americans refuse to tolerate any longer the worsening threat of doomsday. There is a growing conviction among them that the United States policy in the arms race and the United States' stand at the Geneva talks are stepping up the race and increases the war menace.

The massive propaganda campaign by Washington can no longer conceal from the public the fact that the administration's efforts are aimed not at reducing nuclear arsenals, not at promoting peace, but at stalling the Geneva talks and starting the deployment of new American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Reagan's candidate for the post of the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Adelman, said cynically some time ago that the arms limitation talks were a trick Washington was forced to resort to in order to placate the Americans and the European allies. Officially American propaganda has been making a big effort also to convince the United States public that a limited nuclear war is possible, that is, a war confined to the European theater. Pentagon strategists tried to create an impression they could turn the European Continent and the Soviet Union into a radioactive wilderness, keeping the United States territory unaffected. But the absurdity of such claims is apparent.

The deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe very close to the territory of the Soviet Union and East European countries will only sharply increase the likelihood of a total nuclear holocaust. Instead of strengthening the security of the United States itself, it will impair it. It is clear that if the Pershing II and cruise missiles are deployed in Europe, with the Pershing II's taking only 6 minutes to reach targets in the Soviet Union, the USSR and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization will be forced to take such effective countermeasures that would place the territory of the United States and its allies in a similar position.

If anyone counts that nothing will change after American nuclear missiles have started to be deployed in Europe and everything will keep running as it was so that the Soviet Union can be forced into one-sided concessions in Geneva, this is a risky delusion. A timely and effective response will be made to the rising threat to the security of the USSR and its allies, the threat from the new American missiles in Western Europe.

The attempts of the Pentagon at blackmail are doomed to failure in advance. Only naive people can expect that if the American missiles in Western Europe are used against the USSR, the Soviet Union will confine itself to a strike of retribution only on targets in Europe, with the territory of the United States remaining unaffected. The aggressor is to be punished inevitably.

The men in the United States Administration who are carried away by adventuristic instincts should bear it in mind that every big nuclear power has a nuclear megatonnage that is enough to destroy all life on this planet several times over. Not surprisingly, the supreme commander of the NATO forces in Europe, General Rogers, had to concede a few days ago that an exchange with tactical nuclear strikes in Europe would quickly escalate into an all-out nuclear war.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES U.S. STRATEGIC PLAN

PM151313 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "A Strategy of Nuclear Folly"]

[Text] Among the more than 15,000 rooms in the enormous Pentagon building there is one office to which access is especially rigorously restricted. It is here that the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, the U.S. Armed Forces' highest operational and administrative body, meets three times a week. In describing the committee's work, NEWSWEEK restricts itself to reporting that its members "develop long-term strategy and decide specific current issues." It is known, however, that the committee is chiefly responsible for developing and implementing plans for waging war and their comprehensive provision. It is invested with the right to issue directives on the Defense Department's behalf on questions of the Armed Forces' strategic and operational use.

In recent times details of the plans developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee have become known through Western press publications, notably DER SPIEGEL, the well-informed magazine published in the FRG. The details completely destroy the public assurances by highly-placed U.S. leaders that American strategy is supposedly "defensive in nature" and that its aim is "to avert war."

Quite recently, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger himself twice came out with similar assurances: at a session of the Senate Armed Services Committee and at a conference of the Republican Party's conservative wing, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already had occasion in this connection to expose the Pentagon chief's lie. The general description and the details of the American single integrated strategic [as published] plan (SIOP-5P) cited by DER SPIEGEL, which the magazine calls a "single operational plan," irrefutably attests that a strategy of direct confrontation is the real U.S. strategy -- direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community states, a strategy of preparation for waging nuclear war. This misanthropic strategy stems directly from the U.S. ruling circles' chief political aims, which are to delay the law-governed advance of the historical process at any cost, to maintain imperialism's positions, to subject the development of world events to its will and to clear the way for the implementation of its aggressive plans on a global scale. And in order to accomplish these aims Washington has set itself the goal of upsetting the established balance of forces and putting the United States into first place from the military viewpoint.

According to press reports, the single integrated strategic plan developed by the Pentagon is a plan for joint, closely coordinated operations by all elements of the U.S. strategic offensive forces. These, as we know, include ICBM's and the Strategic Bomber Command, which are organizationally subordinate to the Air Force Command, and nuclear missile submarines belonging to the Navy. Together they form the so-called strategic triad.

For a certain time the U.S. Air Force and Navy had their own plans for using the strategic nuclear weapons at their disposal in the course of armed conflict. However, these plans have now been reduced to a single or, as it is still put, integrated document directly connected with other guidance documents of the U.S. military department and National Security Council, which have been ratified and sometimes even signed directly by the President. They include, in particular, Presidential Directive 59 adopted back in 1980 and the "Defense Directive for Fiscal 1984-1988."

All these plans and directives principally envisage the coordinated launching of ICBM's and SLBM's as well as the dispatch to targets in the Soviet Union of U.S. Strategic Air Command aircraft. At the same time it is intended to bring American forward-based units into operation: aircraft carrying nuclear weapons deployed on military bases near the frontiers of the USSR and other socialist countries, the carrier-borne air force and others.

The task set for all these forces as a whole is to destroy both the Soviet Union's nuclear-armed and conventionally armed forces and its military-economic installations (defense industry plants, oil refineries and railroad junctions) and industrial installations essential to postwar recovery. Key leadership organs are also envisaged as targets, with the aim of disrupting the direction of both the Armed Forces and the country as a whole by destroying them. As reported in the latest U.S. single integrated strategic plan, altogether 40,000 installations are listed for potential destruction. And in addition to destroying these installations, the Pentagon calculates that tens of millions of Soviet citizens will be killed too.

It will obviously be appropriate here to introduce a quotation from DER SPIEGEL. Having described the way the U.S. military and political leadership intends to wage a nuclear war against the Soviet Union, the magazine cites the well-known nuclear physicist Herbert York: "You are completely numbed when you actually see the 'single plan' in practice, that is, when you don't simply talk about it but go to Omaha (the Strategic Air Command is based there) and are told what the plan consists of. It is terrible."

In order to try to implement such wild plans and plunge the world into the abyss of nuclear folly, Washington is constantly accelerating the pace of the already unrestrained arms race. Many components of the U.S nuclear rearmament program announced by President Reagan in October 1981 are at the implementation stage. In particular, the United States has taken the decision to expand the Trident program and accelerate its implementation using the false pretext of "restoring nuclear parity with the Soviet Union" (even the authors of the newly-published second edition of the deliberately tendentious propaganda pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" reluctantly have to acknowledge its real existence). According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, it is envisaged that a total of 20 nuclear submarines with Trident missiles will be constructed over the next 10 years -- five more than originally announced. Each of these submarines will be equipped with 24 Trident II (D5) missiles. They will carry 10-15 warheads each with a yield equivalent to 475 kilotons of TNT, and will be distinguished by greater range, higher accuracy and enormous destructive force. All these data indicate that the new missiles are intended to serve as first-strike weapons. After all, the Ohio-class submarines now coming into service, which are still equipped with the considerably less powerful Trident I (C4) missiles, are 10 times superior to nuclear submarines with Polaris A-3 missiles in terms of combat potential.

The development of basing systems for another kind of first-strike weapon, the MX ICBM is continuing. According to the latest data, it is envisaged that they will be deployed in the existing Minuteman missile silos. At the same time another variant is being considered: cutting the number of MX missiles somewhat, but constructing and deploying 500-1,000 comparatively small but high-yield mobile missiles.

The improvement of control and communications systems occupies a large place among other measures for building up the U.S. strategic offensive forces. In the next few years it is proposed that enormous resources -- $18 billion -- will be spent for these purposes. They are intended for the construction and modernization of the strategic communications network, the deployment of mobile communications and control centers and the creation of additional "flying command centers" based on Boeing-747's.

Such facts (and it is possible to continue enumerating them very much longer because, after all, about 400 programs for constructing and modernizing arms systems and combat hardware for the U.S. Armed Forces are at present in the implementation stage) attest irrefutably that Washington is conducting war preparations at an accelerated pace. And, moreover, not simply for any war but for a protracted nuclear war of global dimensions. And the American leaders cherish wild plans of emerging as victors from this war. These illusory calculations are recorded not only in the speeches of American political and military figures but also in official documents, including those intended for purely internal consumption.

The document already mentioned, the "Defense Directive for Fiscal 1984-1988," for example, states directly that in a strategic war against the USSR the United States must "gain the upper hand and be in a state to force the Soviet Union to seek a conclusion of hostilities as quickly as possible on terms favorable to the United States."

It seems you cannot put it more clearly. However, gambling on victory in a nuclear war is utterly unrealistic. There can be no victors in such a war. It will bring dreadful catastrophe for all mankind, lead to the destruction of whole peoples and colossal damage and threaten the existence of civilization and life itself on earth.

All the world's sensible people think this way. And that is why the antiwar movement is developing ever more widely in various countries of the world, including the United States itself. And it is why the peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist community states are enjoying ever-increasing support.

The Political Declaration adopted at the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference in January put forward a realistic alternative to nuclear catastrophe. The declaration emphasized with all possible force that any calculations of gaining a victory after unleashing a nuclear war are foolhardy. At the same time this exceptionally important document sets forth a broad package of measures whose adoption could reduce and ultimately eliminiate the threat of war and strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

All the USSR's multifaceted activity in the international arena is directed at achieving this noble aim. It enjoys the complete support of all Soviet people. The appeal of the sixth USSR artists' congress to the artists of the world said the following: "Leonardo da Vinci maintained that the outline of a human silhouette on a wall illuminated by the sun was the first work of art. Can we tolerate the shadow of a human being reduced to ashes by a nuclear explosion becoming his last?" "We cannot!" is how the Soviet people reply. "We cannot!" is how Soviet servicemen also reply. Full of determination to prevent the world from being plunged into nuclear folly, they are selflessly fulfilling their lofty and responsible historical mission in strengthening the country's defense capability and maintaining the Army and Navy's combat might and combat readiness at an appropriate level.

U.S. STRATEGIC FORCES COMPOSITION, GOALS HIT

PM172223 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the rublic "Using the Weapon of Truth": "A False-Bottomed Suitcase"]

[Text] Brent Scowcroft is a man of few words. "I have never heard him say more than five sentences," claims one of his friends. But this is certainly not the reason why the retired U.S. Air Force lieutenant general and former aide to U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger is well-liked in the Pentagon and the White House. Brent Scowcroft is a fanatical supporter of Reagan's program for a strategic forces buildup.

Needless to say, he is also an ardent supporter of the plans to produce first-strike weapons -- MX missiles. "I regard MX as a vital element in our defense system," the general says emphatically and with characteristic terseness.

No wonder Reagan appointed Scowcroft chairman of the so-called Strategic Forces Commission.

The U.S. President is known to have suffered a bitter disappointment at the end of last year. Congress, which had previously obediently voted for the Pentagon's programs, refused to approve appropriations for full-scale production of MX missiles.

There were several reasons for this. Some legislators were seriously alarmed at the growth of the antinuclear movement in the United States and thus heeded the voice of voters disapproving of the present administration's militarist orgy. Others said "no" in connection with the bankruptcy of the administrations economic policy, which is ruining the United States with an all-out arms race. A third group opposed not the missiles themselves but the "dense pack" basing system proposed by the President.

The White House rightly saw the latter as its allies. Its simple reasoning was that, in the final analysis, what matters is not the basing system but ensuring that the missiles are adopted and used as a means of nuclear blackmail against the Soviet Union. It was for this reason -- to settle the basing controversy -- that the "Strategic Commission" was knocked together. In order to ensure a "comprehensive assessment" it included both pro-Republicans and pro-Democrats. It would, however, be quite absurd to speakof the commission members as being objective. In practice all 11 members of Scowcroft's team belong to the same party -- the U.S. military-industrial complex.

To whom was the honor of being one of the 11 granted? We have already made General Scowcroft's acquaintance. His deputy is Thomas Reed, former secretary of the Air Force and currently special assistant to President Reagan. Unlike the commission head, Reed is talkative. His job -- "brainwashing" congressmen into giving the Reagan administration's military programs legislative backing -- obliges him to be so. The presidential aide grandiloquently sets forth his political credo thus: "We must be proud of America and cherish the hope that we will triumph." According to Mr Reed, America's hope of "triumphing" relies on one thing alone -- force. Not for nothing was he one of those who formulated the monstrous strategy of a "protracted nuclear war," which the United States is obliged to win.

The other commission members' views are virtually indistinguishable from the ideas of Scowcroft and Reed. They have all been schooled in the Pentagon or closely related departments and services. They include General Alexander Haig, until recently head of the State Department, and -- representing the Texas death merchants -- William Clements, former deputy secretary of defense. Alongside them we have James Woolsey, former under secretary of the Navy, and former Vice Admiral Levering Smith. Intelligence is represented by former CIA Director Richard Helms, renowned for his zealous defense of the dirty operations carried out by the "cloak and dagger knights." New Jersey businessman Nicholas Bradley is a former member of Senate military committees. MIT Professor John (Davch), one-time department chief at the Department of Energy, which is nicknamed the mini-Pentagon," is conversant with the problems of using nuclear weapons. There is also a labor union boss -- John Lyons, vice president of the AFL-CIO and chairman of the union's subcommittee on military affairs.

The group's 11th member was Harold Brown, secretary of defense in the Carter administration. Out of the blue he announced that he was leaving the commission. Word has it that his delicate sensibilities failed to withstand A. Haig's insulting manner. A replacement was soon found in the person of William Perry, Brown's former under secretary of defense for research and engineering, who has always urged expeditious implemention of the MX program. "All the main weapons systems adopted in the eighties will bear his stamp," FORTUNE magazine wrote of Perry.

At the same time, however, Brown is one of a number of advisers to the group of "dependables." Also selected as advisers is a whole gallery of has-beens: H. Kissinger, who is inciting the present administration to adopt an even tougher foreign policy stance, former Defense Secretaries M. Laird, J. Schlesinger and D. Rumsfeld, and one-time CIA chief J. McCone....

From time to time reports appear about "conflicts" arising between members of Scowcroft's team. Even the taciturn general himself reveals this to journalists. He is, however, merely playing to the gallery. "Conflicts" only arise when secondary and minor questions are discussed.

The commission was to have submitted its findings to the President on 18 February, but its deadline was extended until 15 April. Why? Primarily because the White House wants to prepare more thoroughly for another "assault" on Congress. "We are currently trying to reach a decision," Scowcroft says, "whereby a climate of consent to the administration's initiative would be created in both houses."

On the President's orders U.S. Ambassador Max Friedersdorf has been recalled from the Bermudan Islands. It was he who, in 1981, organized a lobby on Capitol Hill in support of Reagan's economic program and secured its adoption. He has now been given the task of rallying wavering legislators in support of the production of MX and other strategic systems.

There is another side to the commission's work, perhaps the most important. What it amounts to is this: The recommendations of Scowcroft's group are like a false-bottomed suitcase. The results of the activities of the 11 "dependables" are, of course, officially confidential, but can be read about in the U.S. press. The leak of confidential information is no accident.

While not rejecting outright the "dense pack" basing system and other options, the "Strategic Commission" is inclined to favor deploying 50 MX missiles in old Minuteman silos which have been modernized and further hardened. But this is just the first stage. The second envisages the development and adoption of a relatively small but high-precision strategic missile christened "Midgetman." A minimum of 3,500 such missiles are required, we are assured by the Defense Department (the U.S. land-based strategic arsenal currently totals 1,053 missiles). It is planned to deploy "Midgetman" either in silos deep underground or on mobile armor-plated launchers.

Don't get the idea that that is all! The commission has further proposals; namely, that the construction of Ohio-class nuclear submarines armed with Trident II missiles with combat capabilities equal to those of MX be accelerated and that the number of such submarines be increased.

The aim of such maneuvers is clear: to demonstrate that the Reagan administration is not doing enough to increase the U.S. offensive nuclear missiles potential. The ground is thus being prepared not only for congressional approval of the MX program but also for the adoption of other strategic systems in the interests of the military-industrial complex.

After this what are the much-publicized U.S. proposals at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction worth?

Small wonder that ordinary Americans are losing faith in the administration. They are demanding that the Pentagon chariot be halted. According to public opinion polls, 63 percent of Americans favor a reduction in military spending. A substantial majority also oppose the MX program. They are unlikely to be taken in by the militarist tricks of the 11 "dependables."

U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE EXAMINED

LD201337 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 20 Mar 83

["USA: Programme of 'Chemical Rearming'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- The United States military-industrial complex has been painstakingly creating the system of development and production of chemical weapons, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Korea served as the first range for combat operations with the use of toxic agents. Chemical weapons were later used widely against peoples of Indochina. The Pentagon actually turned the Vietnamese land into a vast range for ten years. Dozens of versions of chemical weapons were tested there. About 100 thousand tonnes of highly toxic substances were sprayed over South Vietnam. As is known these barbarous actions have not brought military success to the USA. But huge damage was caused to nature and the health of the Vietnamese population. About 43 percent of tropical forests was destroyed in South Vietnam. Over 44 percent of cultivated areas was seriously damaged.

The consequences of the use of chemical weapons for people are even more horrible. Over two million Vietnamese were subjected to the effect of toxic agents. But not they alone have suffered. Tragedy also looms over the coming generations for there are serious genetic changes in many victims of chemical warfare.

The Washington strategists link with the deploying of the new generation of chemical weapons the hopes to achieve military advantage over the USSR and to implement their plans about so-called "limited" nuclear war, the article says. They regard binary chemical weapons alongside medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs.

The United States regards Western Europe as the likeliest theatre of chemical war. But they on the banks of the Potomac do not rule out the possibility of conducting this war also in Asia and Africa in order to "protect" the self-same "national interests of the United States".

The entire programme of "chemical rearming" is so horrible and inhuman as to cause natural abhorrence in any normal man. "It is a direct duty of all peoples, of all upright individuals to prevent new crimes of the maniacs obsessed with chemical warfare. Such is the stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet leadership stressed many times that it is prepared to do all within its power so that there should be no chemical weapons on earth."

WESTERN TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR DECRIED

LD220856 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 22 Mar 83

["Washington: 'Second Front' Against Allies?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Trade sanctions aimed at bringing the Soviet economy to its knees are a downright folly -- this is how the Canadian newspaper TORONTO STAR unambiguously characterises the attitude of many common sense politicians and businessmen in the West to U.S. President Reagan's "supersecret Directive 75," intended, according to the American press, to force Moscow to revise its domestic and foreign policies by pressure in trade and other economic matters.

It is a folly indeed, no doubt about it. Certain forces in the West, first and foremost the United States, have been trying for over 60 years now to "constrain" socialism with the help of various boycotts and sanctions but all these attempts have been resounding flops. That was the case during the 1920's and 1930's, during the cold war when the NATO countries Coordination Committee, Cocom, set up under U.S. aegis, compiled a list of more than 1,000 goods which could not be exported to socialist countries, and quite recently, when Washington resorted to pressure and blackmail in its vain attempt to thwart the "gas for tubes" deal. What are the results of all these attempts? The United States has earned the dubious reputation of an unreliable trade partner while American companies have lost at least 1.6 billion dollars just because of the discriminatory actions over the "gas for tubes" deal. The boycott organized by the United States has not stemmed the economic growth of the Soviet Union, American researcher R. Barnet points out in his book "The Giants: Russia and America."

But to say only this means to say nothing because Reagan's "Directive 75" cuts both ways, trying to harm the USSR, on the one hand, and U.S. allies and partners, on the other, because it urges them for the umpteenth time to join in "economic war" against Soviet Russia for the sake of infamous "Atlantic solidarity." Bearing in mind the fact that the gross national product of the EEC member countries has outgrown that of the United States, that the currency reserves of the Common Market are larger than the American ones and that the West European countries trade with socialist countries participating in CMEA is ten times that of the United States, it is obvious what motives prompt Washington stubbornly to resist the extention of mutually-beneficial trade and economic contacts between Western and Eastern Europe. What all this amounts to is not only a perfectly illusory plan, the purpose of which, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to force the USSR to play by American rules. There is an abvious attempt on the part of the United States to drag its partners and allies into its own trade and economic ventures in order to weaken its West European rivals, to tie West European countries to the American economy as tightly as possible and to secure a possibility to exploit allies more extensively for the sake of its own selfish political ends.

This policy line, which is essentially hegemonistic, causes growing worry in the United States itself: According to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, even U.S. State Secretary Shultz believes that this line can only lead to the aggravation of contradictions between the United States and its West European NATO allies. However, this course provokes particular and quite justifiable worry in Western Europe itself, which quite recently had to dig in its heels to repulse Washington's attempts to deny it the benefits offered by the "gas for tubes" deal. Today, to all appearances, President Reagan is close to repeating his strategic blunder and opening a "second front" against his own partners, the London GUARDIAN says in its comments on Washington's "Directive 75."

So, a folly towards the USSR, about which TORONTO STAR wrote, can grow in to a "front" against U.S. allies. This confirms anew Washington's consistent attempts to look for benefit to the disadvantage of others wherever possible....

U.S. 'Economic Blackmail'

LD210704 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- Washington's attempts to influence the foreign and domestic policy of other countries by economic blackmail are in vain. This approach will never work. It becomes even more futile at present, when the Soviet Union's economic potential has immeasurably grown.

The sooner this is understood in Washington, the better it will be for the United States itself. This conclusion is made by the newspaper PRAVDA in an article entitled "Washington's Vacillations: Economic Policy Doomed to Failure".

Reviewing the history of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States over the past 65 years, the newspapers writes: sudden ups and downs of the American export to the Soviet Union over these years illustrate America's inconsistency and arbitrariness in international trading. In 1923 the value of exports stood at eight million dollars, in 1929 -- 84 million, in 1930 -- 14 million, in 1934 -- 15 million, in 1947 -- 149 million dollars.

The U.S. exports to the Soviet Union dropped during the years of the cold war to a ridiculous sum of half a million dollars.

With the advent to power of the present American Administration, the article says, the peremptory approach to trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union has become prevailing. In Washington's view, the U.S. "economic diplomacy" should compel the Soviet Union to alter its policy in the international arena.

Reagan's secret National Security Directive No 75, the information of whose existence leaked into the American press, the newspaper writes, reanimates Truman's offhand approach to trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. LOS ANGELES TIMES points out that Reagan ordered that his government try and influence the internal policy of the Soviet Union through trade and other economic pressures.

It is difficult to say, PRAVDA stresses in this connection, what prevails in such declarations -- intrinsic inability to draw correct conclusions from historical experience, political naivete or compulsive wishful thinking. Washington's policies have resulted not in the "transformation of conduct" of the Soviet Union, but in an aggravation of the crisis in NATO, led to the undermining of trust in the United States from the international community and, finally, in the worsening of the economic situation in the United States itself.

Friction With Allies Results

LD190008 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 18 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] I should like to return to American problems, and note one very important tendency in the social and political life of the United States. The present administration's hysterical attempts to put economic pressure on our country and bring back the spirit of the cold war are meeting with ever sharper criticism on the part of the American press and public. Here, for instance, the San Francisco paper LOS ANGELES TIMES [as heard] gives its assessment of the secret Directive No 75 to U.S. National Security Agency, signed by President Reagan, which has been made public: The paper sees it as a declaration of economic war on the Soviet Union and demands that it be rescinded. In an editorial it stresses that the U.S. simply lacks the means to bring economic pressure to bear on the USSR. The paper writes that Japan and the countries of Western Europe have no intention whatever of supporting the policy of economic war against the Russians, and that Reagan's stubborn attempts to implement it will only lead to worse friction with the allies. Well, there you have it, and the affair of the ignominous failure of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline boycott is a clear confirmation.

In New York THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, organ of business circles, has published an article by the prominent American historian and writer, New York University Professor Schlesinger, who also denounces Reagan's attempts to mount a crusade against the USSR. Schlesinger points out that by naming the Soviet Union as the concentration of evil in the modern world, the U.S. President is excluding the idea of coexistence. In the American scholar's view Reagan's policy offers no other prospect than all-out opposition to the Soviet Union, and war to the last breath. Such an approach to human affairs has always seemed a little extreme, Schlesinger writes, and in the age of nuclear weapons it is absolutely hopeless. The American historian caustically derides Reagan's attempts to justify his militarist course by appealing to God. He remarks that, judging by the President's recent address to the evangelists' association in Orlando, the President is completely convinced that God is a supporter of the cold war; the President is sure that God is against freezing nuclear weapons; in short, the President is sure that God is a Republican in the Reagan mould.

U.S. CONGRESS CONTINUES DEBATE ON NUCLEAR FREEZE

Procedural Moves Postpone Debate

LD202358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Mar 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives began discussion this week of a resolution supporting a nuclear arms freeze, a resolution that was earlier approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. Since the result of voting in the House is also considered predetermined to be in favor, the Reagan government has undertaken incredible efforts in order to prevent this, or at least to put off such a result. The President's supporters have succeeded, using procedural moves, in postponing the decisive debates until next week, but they received a number of extra telling blows on the way, when the House of Representatives rejected two of their amendments reducing the force of the resolution, including an amendment protecting the administration's plans for the production of new kinds of nuclear missile weaponry.

Of course, realism demands that we do not overestimate the significance of such resolutions, since they do not put a ban on corresponding actions by the head of the administration. On the other hand, one cannot fail to see in this a fresh confirmation of the movement's large scope for curbing the arms race in the United States. Moreover, there is no need to say anything about the mood in the rest of the world.

At the recent conference of top leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague, it was decisively stated on behalf of the whole of the socialist community that an end to the buildup of armed forces and weapons by the biggest states would be an important step toward ending the arms race, and that a mutual freeze of strategic weapons by the USSR and United States could be one of the most substantial embodiments of this idea. Even before this, a corresponding proposal was submitted by our delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, but the U.S. delegation pretended not to have noticed it. This is understandable, for the Pentagon's new 5-year plan just announced gives a program for expenditure of $2 trillion for war preparations until 1989. Now, in a spirit typical of the current administration's mystifications, its head has decided to combat the idea of a freeze from a stand of American honor and morals, as understood by the U.S. military-industrial complex.

At a conference of religious figures at the beginning of this month, President Reagan accused those demanding a freeze of nuclear arsenals almost of dooming their country to military and moral inferiority. It appears that in the eyes of the U.S. leader, norms of morality are derivatives of the level of armament: The higher this level, especially in the category of new nuclear weapons systems, the more unattainable the height of U.S. morals. Is the rest of the world ready to accept such morals? The mass scope of the spontaneous antiwar movement of protest against the Pentagon's plans for building up weapons speaks for itself.

The time has come to put everything in its place. What policy can lay claim to high moral authority? Not one that is based on a primitive and deliberately distorted picture of the world, but one that is based on a considered analysis of the situation, capable of reacting to the demands of common sense and of behaving with respect for political realities abroad. The current U.S. foreign policy does not match up with these elementary conditions, since it deliberately does not wish to listen to the voice of common sense, and in the name of staking on U.S. military superiority it ignores the interests of other countries and peoples, and tramples on the principles of equlity and equal security.

In connection with this, it is striking that the governments of countries allied with the United States who feel increasingly uncomfortable in the face of the obdurate, one-sided position that Washington occupies on the issue of nuclear disarmament in Europe. Once the emotions aroused by the results of the Bundestag elections in the FRG subsided somewhat, all sober-minded people in West Europe came to the only correct conclusion, that is that the result of these elections in no way means West German sanctioning of siting U.S. nuclear missiles in their country. Despite common sense, the call is heard from Washington: Everyone must keep in line only with Reagan's so-called zero option. But the more Washington's behavior reveals its intent to use the Geneva talks to draw things out in order to present the siting of the new U.S. missiles as a fait accompli, the greater the responsibility for complicity in this ignoble affair that the governments of the NATO countries bear. That is why so many appeals are being made to the Untied States from the West European capitals to display flexibility, to show at least a little measure of interest in success of the Geneva talks.

No doubt this was precisely the topic of conversation when Netherlands Prime Minister Lubbers and Foreign Minister Van Den Broek visited Washington. [Shots of Lubbers visiting Washington] For in that country, even in the make-up of the currently ruling coalition, the majority is inclined toward conclusively rejecting U.S. missiles on Netherlands soil.

It is increasingly being recognized in West Europe that it is just as dangerous to trust U.S. nuclear book-keeping as the U.S. leadership's preaching about morals. In fact, a zero can only be a genuine zero when it is the result of equivalent reductions of all kinds of nuclear weapons, and not only on the part of the USSR, but also on the part of NATO. It is just such equality, acceptable to all, toward which our country proposes moving, by stages of radical and mutual reductions. As before, the ball is in Washington's court.

Pentagon Budget Opposed

LD182341 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] News agencies report from Washington on increasing resistance to the Reagan administration's attempts to drag through Congress the 1984 financial year military budget -- unprecedented in the country's history.

The budget commission on the House of Representatives yesterday voted in favor of reducing by more than one-half the rate of increase in military expenditure announced by the administration for next year. Members of the commission set the so-called ceiling for increased military expenditure at 4 percent instead of the 10 percent sought by the administration.

As you know, the Pentagon's planned budget for the next financial year amounts to the astronomical sum of $280.5 billion. The commission's decision is regarded in Congress as an obvious indication of the unwillingness of a growing number of legislators to be pulled in the direction the White House wants in the question of increasing military allocations. In the words of Representative Luken, "We continue to throw away billions of dollars on arms, while 11.5 million Americans are without work.

Well, let me say that one should not, of course, conclude from this that the U.S. Congress is turning into some sort of pacifist organization. Of course not. It is simply that the congressmen are being forced into this ever-stronger opposition to the White House on this question, under pressure from the voters; they remember that the 1984 elections are not far off -- and in this sense, the congressmen are showing far greater farsightedness -- foresight, I would even say -- than the President himself, who is going counter to the demands of the majority of Americans. This is reflected in a decline in his prestige that is without precedent in all the post-war years, as shown convincingly by the latest public opinion polls.

USIA Efforts Against Freeze

PM171655 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 1

[S. Zavorotnyy article under the "Our Commentary" rubric: "Who Is Paying the Slanderers"]

[Text] The war declared by Washington against the millions of Americans who advocate the rapid freezing of the U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals has become particularly large in scale recently.

Not a day goes by without the chorus of slanderers intimidating U.S. citizens with the "red danger" being joined by yet another master in the distortion of facts or some moth-eaten retired warmonger being brought to light.

An important role in this slander campaign is assigned to the USIA which was created, as is well-known, to carry out global propaganda subversion overseas. The considerable experience accumulated by this department, specifically in the area of discrediting the West European antiwar movement, is now being actively used by the Reagan administration within the country.

It recently became known that the USIA is allocating substantial resources to various pseudonymous research centers for the holding of seminars and the publications of libels against members of the movement to freeze the arsenals of nuclear death.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST's evidence, the USIA has lavished over $400,000 on the Klermont Institute of administration and political philosophy alone for the preparation of materials to discredit those organizations that condemn the Reagan administration's militarist course. Georgetown University's so-called center for research in the sphere of ethics and social policy has railed particularly fiercely against the participants in the antiwar movement. With an enviable persistence generously recompensed by the USIA funds, its leaders are trying to do what the U.S. President failed to do -- to pin the "Moscow agent" label on the freeze movement supporters.

However, it has long been known that lies do not last long. You can prop them up for a while but you cannot make them last forever.

U.S. ACCUSED OF HARBORING NAZI CRIMINALS

LD221123 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- The United States has not extradited any of 140 Nazi war criminals in the case of whom the USSR submitted during six years irrefutable proofs of the gravest crimes, committed by them on Soviet soil. This was stated at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, held in Moscow today, by First Deputy General Procurator of the USSR Nikolay Bazhenov.

He emphasized that the U.S. reactionary circles included Nazi war criminals into the arsenal of aggressive policy, making them actually their allies. As is clear from a report of the U.S. Congress, which was published in 1978, the CIA used then 21 Hitlerites. In 1980, for instance, leaders of that intelligence agency admitted that they knew of the criminal past of their employee Cherim Soobtsokov. Nevertheless, no measures were taken against him.

All this shows, stressed Nikolay Bazhenov, that the harbouring of war criminals was made in the United States a matter of state policy.

One can mention hundreds of other Hitlerite killers, who found refuge in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Chile and other countries, said Nikolay Bazhenov. He said that in the FRG less than 8 per cent of the war criminals were punished out of 84,463 cases which were investigated. FRG courts resort to a juridical subterfuge, with thousands of Hitlerite bandits being qualified as "having committed crimes by order". They were acquitted and continue to be acquitted.

In some Western countries, above all in the United States, Bazhenov said, they are trying to prove that the problem of war criminals no longer exists, that the legal norms which are in effect in those countries do not allow to extradite them. But such arguments have no serious legal or moral grounds and are aimed at actual harbouring of war criminals. The principles of compulsory punishment of the war criminals, enshrined in international law, is a very important guarantee of ensuring peace and preventing aggression, stressed the Soviet lawyer.

Nikolay Bazhenov noted the fact that Nazi criminals have followers -- neonazi parties and organizations. There is a party in the United States, he said, which openly names itself as national-socialist. Meanwhile, in the documents of the Yalta Conference of the leaders of the three allied powers there is the signature of the U.S. President to the words: "We are fully determined to raze to the ground the Nazi party, the Nazi laws, organisations and institutions".

Neo-fascist organizations now function in the FRG, Italy, Britain and other countries. Their members form paramilitary units and arms depots. The explosions in Bologna and Munich, in which hundreds of peoples suffered, show that the savage essence of fascism has not changed.

The problem of searching of Nazi criminals and their punishment, the struggle against the Nazi ideology and propaganda are closely linked with the struggle for human rights, stressed Nikolay Bazhenov. This found its reflection in the recently adopted resolution of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. It is noteworthy that the United States refused to vote for that resolution.

The harbouring of Nazi criminals is incompatible with the principles of international law, with the norms of morals and humanism, Nikolay Bazhenov said in conclusion.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES VISIT WASHINGTON

LD181334 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 18 TASS -- A group of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, members of the peace and disarmament section of the parliamentary group of the USSR -- consisting of Aleksandr Subbotin, Yuriy Izrael and Aleksandr Chakovskiy -- had a meeting with Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Robert Michael, the leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, Melvin Price, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, John Conyers and Ronald Dellums, members of the negro group in Congress, and a number of other senators and congressmen from the Republican and Democratic parties.

During frank talks, the two sides discussed the problems of peace, of averting the threat of nuclear war, stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament. The Soviet parliamentaries told about the Soviet Union's efforts to strengthen peace, improve the international situation and to normalise Soviet-American relations which have sharply deteriorated through the fault of the U.S. Administration. The state of Soviet-American cooperation in the scientific, technical, commercial, economic, cultural and other fields were also discussed. The two sides stressed the importance of a continued dialogue and the need for Soviet-American contacts at different levels, specifically between parliamentarians.

While in Washington Deputy Yuriy Izrael also met officials of the Environmental Protection Agency and Deputy Aleksandr Chakovskiy gave an interview to the CNN television company.

DOBRYNIN FETES USSR SCIENTIFIC GROUP IN U.S.

LD180832 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 18 TASS -- Soviet Ambassador to the USA Anatoliy Dobrynin gave a reception on Thursday in honour of a delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR led by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The delegation is on a visit in the USA to discuss nuclear disarmament problems with American colleagues.

VESSEY LIES TO INTIMIDATE AMERICAN PUBLIC

LD220232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 21 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] UPI in a report from Washington summarizes an interview given to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT by the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen John Vessey. There is no need to repeat in detail what this Pentagon official said, since there is nothing new in it. The American general merely reiterated the fabrication spread by Washington's propaganda about the United States' huge gap in arms spending over the last 10 years in relation to that of the Soviet Union. Incidentally, this fabrication has been openly rejected by informed circles in Washington. And if anyone ought to have known this, then it is Gen John Vessey.

What then caused him to present such an obvious untruth? The answer to this question is contained in the very interview in which the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff attacked those who are demanding a reduction in military spending for the next fiscal year. According to General Vessey, any reduction in the Pentagon's allocations would damage the security of the United States. This representative of the brasshats across the ocean has resorted to the basest lies with the aim of intimidating the American public.

U.S. FILM ON TERRORISM WHITE HOUSE PROPAGANDA

LD212308 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 21 TASS -- A feature film suiting the spirit of the official propaganda of the White House was shown on the NBC television channels on Sunday. In that film, terrorists got hold of hostages and threatening to explode an "atomic bomb" demanded that they be allowed to speak over national television. Despite the measures taken by the President an ominous mushroom appears in the sky by the end of the film.

Telephone calls were sounding constantly in the NBC Editorial Office during the films show. Americans got the impression that the film was about real events. But the masterminds of this provocation with the use of television apparently counted on precisely such an acute reaction. Their task was to denigrate the growing anti-war movement in the United States. The one guilty of the explosion in the film is a terrorist who has been previously proclaiming hypocritically anti-war slogans.

The attempt to equate the anti-war movement with terrorism is not at all the invention of the makers of the film. The authors of this absurd "invention" should be looked for in the White House. They have got accustomed to describing as "terrorists designs" everything that interferes with the imperial plans of the Washington's "hawks". The national liberation movements in developing countries have been classed with terrorism some time ago. Now persons who hold that Washington's course at unleashing a nuclear war is the crime against humanity are being regarded as terrorists.

It is not very difficult to see how such a film could appear. A committee for "the planning of propaganda" at the ministerial level was formed in Washington two months ago. Its task, as the U.S. press reported, is improvement of the coordination of the efforts with the aim of working out recommendations on propaganda neutralization of such problems as the movement for the freezing of nuclear weapons in the United States. An important role of the committee was entrusted to director of the United States Information Agency Charles Wick whose direct task is to spread such "inventions". There are unmistakable signs that the hacks from the agency participated in the production of such a base film poisoned with lies.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER QIAN DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD212017 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- The special representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China, PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who took part in the new round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations, left Moscow for Beijing today. At the airport, he was seen off by the special representative of the USSR Government, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev and other officials. The PRC Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was among the send-off party.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-PRC PACT ON POWER STATIONS

OW210137 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Commentary: "The 30th Anniversary of the Signing of the USSR-PRC Agreement on Assisting China in Building and Rebuilding Power Stations"]

[Text] This agreement was signed on 13 March 1953. The Soviet Union helped China build and rebuild (?15) power stations in the northeast which were of great importance to the smooth progress of economic construction in northeast China.

During the first 10 years of cooperation between the Soviet Union and China, the Soviet Union helped China build 44 thermal power and hydropower stations, which annually generated 25 to 30 percent of the nation's electricity. These power stations have promoted the industrial development of Fushun, Changchun, Hulan Ergi, Jilin, Lanzhou, Luoyang, Taiyuan, Baotou, Chongqing and other cities. While helping China build power stations, the Soviet Union also assisted China in building its own industry for manufacturing electrical equipment. For instance, a boiler plant constructed in Harbin is still China's largest enterprise manufacturing boilers for hydropower stations. Using Soviet technical data, China was able to produce 100,000-kilowatt turbines and other electrical equipment.

U.S. ANTI-DRA PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN ASSAILED

LD211406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1214 GMT 21 Mar 83

[By political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (TASS) -- Blatantly violating the universally acknowledged international norms and principles of the UN Charter, the Washington administration is stepping up aggression against sovereign Afghanistan, refusing to acknowledge the inalienable right of the people of this country to build a life according to their own discretion. Washington is increasingly actively trying to impart to this aggression its own kind of "propaganda back-up." It seems that not long ago U.S. President R. Reagan organized a provocative spectacle, receiving a group of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, virtually posing in an embrace with these bandits before photographers and journalists and promising them further "help and support." Washington is now preparing for a new provocation attacking the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by organizing, reportedly, a certain openly anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet television show...

The motives moving the organizers of the latest propaganda subversions are apparent: The Afghan revolution is strengthening, it is advancing, and while the conviction ripens in the world, including in the United States, of the irreversability of the progressive revolutionary changes taking place in Afghanistan, the enemies of that country are intensifying their attacks upon it, attempting by any means to turn back the development of events, which is inconvenient for Washington. Undertaking one farcical performance after another, they wish to conceal the true face of the Afghan counterrevolution and to present its formations of bandits as "freedom fighters." But one wonders against whom these gross fabrications are calculated? The whole world knows that it is precisely the gangs of bandits, sent into the DRA from outside, that have burned and destroyed almost 2,000 schools and approxiamtely 150 hospitals and medical centers in the country.

Mass killings of completely innocent people, armed attacks on convoys carrying food and medicine, ruined mosques and burned villages, destroyed bridges and poisoned wells -- this is the bloody signature of counterrevolution. There is something else which is well known, and which is talked about, even at such an authoritative forum as the recent conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi: Although the United States has already allocated over $200 million to the waging of anti-Afghan activity, and while number of bandit formations armed and equipped by international reaction already exceeded 100,000 at the end of 1979, resolutions have been submitted to the American Senate and House of Representatives envisaging a further extension of "material aid" to the counterrevolutionaries. The bandit-interventionists, who are trained and equipped under the leadership of emissaries of the CIA at 80 bases and strongpoints in Pakistan, are now being supplied in abundance with such types of weapons as grenade launchers, antiaircraft missiles complexes, and recoilless and chemical weaponry, all stamped "made in the United States."

Many observers, while commenting on the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda subversion being organized by Washington, note something else. Proclamations about the "independence" of Afghanistan are being made in the U.S. Capital by figures whose whole foreign policy is literally permeated with the cult of force, with a spirit of hegemonism, and which is aimed at gross interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. Those who are arming the Israeli aggressors, acting as accomplices in their crimes in long-suffering Lebanon, who in every possible way support the Chilean fascists and the bloody Salvadoran junta, which is waging a war of extermination against its own people, who are setting the Somoza butchers against independent Nicaragua, are presenting themselves as "adherents of Afghan independence."

The people who talk of the "struggle for freedom" are those who, in order to realize their unrestrained imperial ambitions, try to intimidate peoples with the "nuclear cudgel," who declare for all to hear that enormous regions of the planet are the sphere of their "vital interests," and who by means of terror and "fifth columns" try to impose the ways that are to Washington's liking everywhere they can. It is blasphemy, and there is no other word for it.

The facts show quite clearly who is hindering a settlement of the situation with regard to Afghanistan. Washington and its accomplices -- it is they who bear the full responsibility for the fact that implementation of a political settlement has not been put on to a practical footing, and that the tension around Afghanistan is being deliberately fanned, among others by means of the unleashing of vicious anti-Afghan campaigns...

TASS DECRIES U.S. 'AFGHANISTAN DAY' OBSERVANCE

LD220804 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has revealed itself to the world again as the chief organizer of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A provocative gathering was staged today near the White House. Ring-leaders of the counterrevolutionary scum that found shelter in the USA gathered for it.

The vicious anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan rally was held on the initiative of the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress which proclaimed this day the so-called "Afghanistan's Day."

High-ranking officials of the State Department and a number of congressmen were invited to the gathering as "guests of honour." Moreover, the head of the White House himself deemed it possible to address a "message of greetings" to the rabid terrorists who have on their hands the blood of innocent peaceful people of Afghanistan.

Wishing "every success" to the mercenaries, the U.S. President unambiguously declared that they are "not alone." What precisely want meant by this can be seen from the information of the press, according to which the volume of arms deliveries to terroristic gangs doubled or even trebled in the recent times. Along secret channels these weapons were taken to Pakistan where camps for mercenaries have been set up.

Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Elliott Abrams was quite outspoken, too. With utter cynicism he assessed the bandit sorties of counterrevolutionaries sowing death and destruction on Afghan land as "the struggle for freedom" and said outright that this is also "our struggle."

All this shows that official Washington is striving to impart an overt nature to the secret war of U.S. imperialism against the Afghan revolution.

Showing again who it is that masterminds terroristic sorties against democratic Afghanistan, such plans also fully expose as lies the deliberations of representatives of the U.S. Administration about the striving to press for the solution of the Afghan problem "through talks."

USSR, PAKISTAN HOLD ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD211333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet-Pakistani talks have taken place in Islamabad on the question of the development of economic links between the two countries. Agreement was reached on speeding up construction of the Karachi metallurgical works, which is being built with the technical cooperation of the USSR, and also on aiding Pakistan in training specialists for heavy industry.

TIKHONOV ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO SFRY

Accompanying Officials

LD212215 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Nikolay Tihonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Belgrade today on an official, friendly visit. He was seen off at the airport by Geydar Aliyev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. The acting charge d'affaires of the SFRY to the Soviet Union, Dusan Strbac, was also present.

Nikolay Tihonov is accompanied by Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister for foreign trade; Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

The head of the Soviet Government and his entourage arrived in Belgrade today.

Arrival in Belgrade

LD211705 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1642 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

The state flags of the USSR and the SFRY were raised at the airport. The head of the Soviet Government was met by Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and other officials.

Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the USSR to the SFRY, was among the welcoming party.

An honor guard was drawn up on the airfield. Nikolay Tikhonov and Milka Planinc inspected the troops. A band played the national anthems of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Tikhonov-Planinc Talks

LD221251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Talks began in Belgrade today between Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a detailed exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions concerning Soviet-Yugoslav relations and topical international problems.

Tikhonov and Planinc noted with satisfaction a consistent deepening in cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields and other areas. The results of the first 2 years of the implementation of the long-term program for economic and scientific and technical cooperation and of the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Yugoslavia were examined, and satisfaction was expressed with the results achieved. The sides confirmed their interest in expanding economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and production specialization and cooperation, and agreed on possible joint measures in these areas for the coming years.

Both sides expressed their aspiration to further develop friendly links between the USSR and Yugoslavia and to enrich and expand the forms of cooperation which have taken shape between the governments of the two countries, and between republics, districts and towns, public and political organizations, and the working people of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The importance was stressed of contacts between the leaders of the CPSU and the LCY, and between the USSR and Yugoslavia for consolidating mutual understanding between the two parties and countries and for strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

In examining international problems, main attention was devoted to questions of consolidating peace and international security and the preservation of detente, while stress was laid on the special significance of stepping up the activities of all forces favoring the eliminating of the threat of nuclear war, the consolidation of peace and the defence of the right of peoples to independence and social progress.

Yugoslav Coverage

For Yugoslav reportage and commentary on the Tikhonov visit to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 21 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BORBA VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR USSR-SFRY COOPERATION

PM2117Z7 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A Guarantee of Successful Development"]

[Text] The Yugoslav newspaper BORBA enphasizes that the stable and durable basis on which Soviet-Yugoslav relations are being built is a guarantee of the further successful development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia and its improvement in the interests of both countries national economies, TASS reports.

The Soviet Union, the newspaper notes, is an important Yugoslav economic partner. This is indicated, for example, by the fact that in the current year the volume of commodity turnover between the two countries amounts to about $7 billion. This is a record sum, which exceeds last year's indicators by almost $1 billion.

There are numerous facts, BORBA points out, which attest to the constantly strengthening Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation. One of the most striking examples of this is the close production cooperation between the Volga automobile giant and the Crvena Zastava automobile plant in Kragujevac. Production ties are also developing successfully between the Kama truck plant and related Yugoslav enterprises. A high level of cooperation has been achieved in shipbuilding, where a not inconsiderable amount of experience has been accumulated. There are dozens of ships plowing the seas which were built for the Soviet Union in Yugoslav shipyards. Practice shows that the potential for the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation is being far from fully exploited. There are reserves for deepening and extending production specialization and coproduction in many sectors, BORBA emphasizes.

USTINOV ON OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT TO HUNGARY

Departure From Moscow

LD220936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Council of Ministers of Hungary, Comrade Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, and marshal of the Soviet Union, left Moscow today for Budapest on an official, friendly visit. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and army general; deputy ministers of defense of the USSR; and other officials.

Arrival in Budapest

LD221012 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest March 22 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov has come here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. At the Ferihegy Airport he was met by member of the political bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Mihaly Korom, member of the party Central Committee, defence minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Army General Lajos Czinege, the USSR's Ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic Vladimir Bazovskiy.

Hungarian Reportage

For Hungarian media coverage of the Ustinov visit, see the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 22 March, and subsequent issues.

TU ACTIVITY IN USSR, HUNGARY UNDER DISCUSSION

LD211812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] A meeting between the leadership of the AUCCTU and the Hungarian National Trade Union Council began in Budapest today. The Soviet delegation is headed by AUCCTU Chairman Shalayev and the Hungarian Delegation by Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council. The participants will exchange opinions on topical problems of trade union activity in the two countries at the present stage.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-BULGARIA TREATY OBSERVED

PM211029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- On the portentous date of the 35th anniversary of the USSR-Bulgarian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions on 17 March.

In the presidium were A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and social organizations. A delegation of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship headed by Committee Chairman N. Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, was present.

The speaker, V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society Central Board and first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, said that there is now virtually no sphere of life in which the USSR and Bulgaria are not developing comprehensive cooperation.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, noted that the treaty, fully meeting the Bulgarian people's vital interests, ensured Bulgaria's genuine national independence and territorial integrity and was a new page in relations -- equitable, friendly and fraternal relations -- between the two states. The principles enshrined in it were further developed in the treaty signed in May 1967. The new document, the ambassador stressed, created favorable prospects for an even closer and more comprehensive rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR in the interests of the two countries, the socialist community and the strengthening of the might of the Warsaw Pact Organization. On the same day, D. Zhulev held a reception on the occasion of the treaty's anniversary.

The reception was attended by A.Ya. Pelshe, K.V. Rusakov and other officials.

Greetings Message

PM181601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;

Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers:

In connection with the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Bulgarian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, dear comrades, and, through you, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers and the entire Bulgarian people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty was an event of historic significance in the annals of our peoples' relations. Based on the principles of socialist internationalism, it laid the firm foundations of our political, economic and cultural cooperation in the name of common noble aims -- the building of socialism and communism and the strengthening of world peace.

With every passing year our cooperation is being filled with increasingly profound substance. The new treaty of alliance between our countries signed in May 1967 played an important role in this. It enshrined and developed the life-giving ideas of the first treaty.

Relations between our parties and countries are characterized by trust and total unity of views on all the most important issues of the present day. The effectiveness of economic ties on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework is steadily improving. Together with the other fraternal countries the Soviet Union and Bulgaria take an active part in the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization -- a reliable instrument for defending socialism and the cause of peace and security.

Soviet Communists and all Soviet people are full of firm determination to continue doing everything necessary to further deepen fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, peoples and states. On the day of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Bulgarian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people great successes in fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress decisions and new achievements in building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. May the unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian frienship strengthen and flourish!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the USSR Council of Ministers.

WARSAW BOOK ON 'SOLIDARITY' EXPOSES WEST'S AID

LD181854 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw March 18 TASS -- "Solidarity" extremist leaders have pursued and are trying to pursue now counter-revolutionary activity according to "scenarios" of Western subversion centres, receiving from them not only instructions but also material and financial means, says a book released by the Warsaw "Ksiazka i Wiedza" publishers. The book exposes the links existing between the anti-socialist groupings in Poland and U.S. special services and other centres of political subversion in the West. Having established close contacts with "Solidarity" leaders who were mostly members of the counter-revolutionary KIS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the "Confederation of Independent Poland", the book says, the special services of the U.S. and other NATO countries channelled the activities of counter-revolution to suit their own ends, to organise provocations and to undermine socialism in Poland.

The book's author says that many "Solidarity" leaders received special training in the West. "Solidarity" received from the West 104 multiplying machines, 22 photocopying installations, 12 offset printers, 17 xeroxes, and all kinds of printing and photographic material of a subversive nature. Special generosity, the book said, was displayed by the American AFL-CIO, which was the first to remit to "Solidarity" 250,000 dollars, to supply it with large quantities of printing equipment, to give it a total of 365,000 dollars in out and out grants, and then to remit yet another 3 million dollars. Foreign currency was often handed over to "Solidarity" leaders during their stay in the West, as well as through special messengers.

The extremist leaders cooperated closely with the "Radio Liberty", the "Voice of America", the BBC, "Deutchland Funk" as well as with U.S. intelligence operatives in U.S. diplomatic missions abroad. The book lays bare the criminal ties of extremist "Solidarity" activists with such centres of the Polish political emigration as the "London Government", the "Kultura" publication in Paris and the congress of Polish-born Americans in the USA.

Thus, the book says, "Solidarity" leaders, in their bid to undermine socialism in Poland and whipping an anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria, openly entered into a collusion with the Western subversion centres, aimed against the Polish people. They found themselves in the same boat with the AFL-CIO, Trotskyites and the leaders of Polish political emigration. Their plans were frustrated by the introduction of the martial law. Although they are not in the West, however, the Polish counter-revolutionaries persist in their dirty work. The USA spares no means to support the renegades' actions.

The enemies of socialism and of Peoples' Poland must remember, however, that those who feel responsible for their country's today and tomorrow and who wish it well will not support the champions of confrontation, the book says.

WEINBERGER TRIP TO PORTUGAL, SPAIN PREVIEWED

LD202108 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- The U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is to go for another tour of Western Europe, which will take him this time to Portugal and Spain to which Washington attaches special significance in its plans to strengthen the southern flank of the aggressive NATO bloc.

In Portugal Weinberger will participate in the work of the session of the NATO nuclear-planning group. In the opinion of the American press, the official representative of the Washington administration faces a difficult task: On the one hand, he is to continue pressure on U.S. West-European partners so as to boost their militaristic preparations. On the other hand, as is noted by the UPI, some leaders of West European countries intend to demand from Washington new, more realistic initiatives at the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of the nuclear armaments in Europe. The U.S. Administration is known to have been still clinging at the Geneva negotiations to President Reagan's so-called "zero option" which actually requires from the Soviet Union unilateral disarmament.

In the opinion of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. stand at these negotiations does not any longer seem such attractive to its allies.

The Pentagon chief will hardly bring any new proposals with him. That was actually reaffirmed by an official representative of the Defence Department who said that nothing substantial is expected from the session. Only general discussions will be held there.

The head of the Pentagon, judging by the recent interview to the PARADE journal, timed specially for his European tour, is going to reiterate at the session the well known positions of the Washington administration on questions of war and peace.

U.S. AID TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY ASSESSED

LD172357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 17 Mar 83

["Aid" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 17 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

In the Reagan administration's militarist plans an important role is allotted to Spain, Turkey, and Portugal, which lie on the southern flank of the aggressive NATO bloc. With the aim of further strengthening its military positions in the Mediterranean region, the United States is allocating hundreds of millions of dollars from the federal budget for the 1984 fiscal year as military aid for these countries.

Speaking in the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State for European Affairs R. Burt, stated that next year $759 million will be allocated for Turkey's military requirements. Besides this, another $125 million will be granted to Ankara as so-called "economic support." At the same time Burt stressed that in pursuing a policy of strengthening Turkey's military machine, the United States has in mind above all Turkey's strategic position on the borders of the USSR and Bulgaria, as well as at the meeting point of a number of Near East countries, above all Iran and Iraq.

In the deputy secretary of state's speech, clear alarm could be heard over growing anti-NATO feelings in Spain. Pointing out that country's important position on the southern flank of the North Atlantic alliance, Burt stated that military allocations to Spain will total $403 million next year.

Military aircraft, an anti-aircraft system, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other equipment will be supplied to the value of this sum. This apart, Spain is being granted $12 million as an "economic support fund."

Speaking of Portugal, Burt stressed that Washington regards it as a "close, reliable, and strategically important ally" and attaches special importance to Portuguese military bases, above all on the Azores. Within the framework of "multilateral" military aid to Portugal, three antisubmarine frigates will be built and a second squadron of A-7 military aircraft supplied, as well as C-130 military transport aircraft for a parachute brigade assigned to NATO.

PORTUGAL SUPPORTS NATO 'IN PRINCIPLE'

LD182324 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary: "Portugal in NATO's Plans"]

[Excerpts] Analyzing the present international situation in Europe and the attitudes of a number of West European countries to some major issues raised by international events, one cannot but be struck by the stance of uninvolved onlooker adopted by the Pinto Balsemao government with regard to the nuclear threat menacing Portugal. On the grounds that there are no nuclear weapons permanently sited on national territory and that Portugal is but a small country unable to influence the evolution of talks between the big powers, the present government supports in principle the NATO decision of December 1979 to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

It is known that the United States would like to strengthen its military positions in Portugal. Besides keeping the Lajes base in the Azores, the Americans are raising the question of new bases being provided for them on the Portuguese mainland. The press has reported that the democratic alliance government has shown willingness to discuss such matters, including the setting up of the new U.S. military bases in Beja and on the island of Porto Santo. For the moment no such discussions have taken place due to the dissolution of the assembly of the republic and the scheduling of early general elections.

It is also significant that during his visit to the United States, Socialist Party leader Mario Soares should have promised the Americans that in the event of gaining office the Socialists would not prevent the United States from carrying out its plans. As a token of good faith, the United States has already announced that its military assistance to Portugal is to be increased from $70 million to $90 million.

The present Socialist Party leadership has given the Americans the green light, promising them in advance that on their accession to power the Pentagon may rely on the setting up of new bases in Portugal.

Attention must be drawn to yet another important aspect: The military activity of the United States and of NATO has become really frantic in these weeks preceding the early parliamentary elections. Although government propaganda claims that the visits by U.S. warships as well as joint maneuvers and exercises had been planned in advance, the impression is created that the military activity is aimed at influencing the mood of the electorate into supporting the political forces that identify themselves with the United States and with NATO.

In early March, a company of British troops arrived in Santa Margarida Base -- NATO's training center in Portugal -- for joint exercises. A few days ago the U.S. submarine Sturgeon, carrying nuclear weapons, entered the Tagus Estuary on a visit to Portugal. On 21 March a NATO fleet is expected on the Tagus Estuary where it will remain until 12 April. Finally, important NATO exercises east and west of Gibralter have been scheduled for after the 25 April elections.

These so-called coincidences reveal with the greatest clarity the kind of course of events that the NATO allies -- primarily the United States -- would like to suggest to the Portuguese.

SPAIN'S MORAN ON NATO ENTRY REFERENDUM

LD212102 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid March 21 TASS -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran has reaffirmed the intention of the Spanish Government to hold a referendum on the country's participation in NATO. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper DIARIO-16, he said that such a referendum could be held in 1984. The minister stipulated such a referendum by a number of conditions, in particular progress in the field of detente and disarmament.

Before holding such a referendum, F. Moran said, we should study all aspects of our military policy. The minister reiterated that Spain belongs to the Western camp and stressed the need to decide what its contribution to the defence of the West should be, which, however, should not be to the detriment of the country's independence.

At the same time, a movement is mounting in Spain in protest against the country's participation in NATO. A mass anti-war march under the slogans "We Demand Withdrawal from NATO", "Down with American Bases" was held yesterday on the initiative of the organisation of peace champions and a number of political parties. Tens of thousands people marched from Madrid to the U.S. Air Force base in Torrejon-de-Ardoz at a distance of 30 kilometres from the country's capital.

The statement by American Admiral William Crowe, NATO allied commander in the southern zone of Europe, who is currently on a private visit in Palma (Mallorca) sounded, as open interference in Spain's internal affairs. He pointed to the "vital significance" for NATO of the American bases on Spain's territory. Touching upon the mass demonstrations of protest against the country's participation in NATO and against the presence of U.S. Bases of Spain's territory, the admiral said that they would all the same remain in Spain.

FALIN ON FRG ELECTIONS, MISSILE QUESTION

PM181711 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Falin "Political Observer's View": "After the Election"]

[Text] Anything can happen at elections. But there were not sensations at the early elections to the FRG Bundestag. The voting merely confirmed what the polls had been showing for weeks. Most of the voters went for the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) and the Social Democrats suffered losses. It was a question of how great the majority would be and how substantial the losses. The "Greens'" -- the party opposing the nuclear arms race and advocating fitting conditions for man to live in -- breakthrough into the parliamentary arena was long overdue. Up until the last moment, perhaps, there were doubts about the chances of the Free Democrats [FDP] but fortune smiled on them.

As expected, the election results attracted a flood of comment. Analyses were published on the movement of votes from party to party at land, commune, and city level. Much was written about the personal qualities of the leaders shuttling from one electoral district to another. A glimpse is given of what the new Bundestag has cost West Germans and where the millions came from. There are discussions about the specific features of the election, about the parties' calculations and miscalculations, about the future in store for the FRG, and about its future relations with other states.

It is generally agreed that the way people voted was determined by economic problems.

West Germans are alarmed by the state of the economy. Some 2.5 million people are unemployed. The highest figure ever. Life is becoming more and more expensive. Inflation is eating into the savings of those who have them and is hitting families on fixed incomes. The state is slipping further and further into debt. Whom can this please? No one. The old argument -- it's even worse for the others, for example, Britain, Italy, or the United States -- has now ceased to work. It may well be worse for them. But surely people like to think that it is they who have won the lucky prize in the lottery of life. And they are increasingly keen to bend an ear to oracles promising prosperity, stability, and employment.

Those who sincerely believe that the agents of big capital can run the market better; those who hope they can; those who take the simple view that "maybe it won't get any worse; and those who flinched at the bosses' threat to flee (not without baggage, or course) the "red and green" country in the event of a Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) victory -- that is, different groups opted for Chancellor H. Kohl's economic program for different reasons. Nearly one-half of the voters -- 19 million out of the 39 million who voted -- supported the CDU/CSU. The Socialist Democrats' consolidation was that their candidate beat H. Kohl in his district, Ludwigshafen, and the chancellor acquired his seat in the Bundestag on the reserve party list.

One cannot imagine that the SPD leaders were not aware of the mood of the masses when they drew up their election strategy. It therefore seems to me tendentious and simplistic to conclude, as do some commentators, that H. Kohl and his team judged the situation better than their main rivals who, as is known, placed the accent on international security and especially on the question of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in the FRG. The CDU/CSU was more purposeful and adroit in its exploitation of the domestic economic factor in order to seize the initiative and hold it throughout. This one can accept. Nor can it be denied that the vast majority of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, the church, and the state apparatus were working for the conservative bloc.

And it is not difficult to distract people who have spent months and years wandering about in search of a job from thoughts about peace and to convince them that work is more important and a matter of greater concern to them than arms limitation talks which are not easy to understand and on which one can have little influence. History is full of examples of voters, caught in the grips of a crisis and motivated by egotistic interests, giving carte blanche to bourgeois governments without considering the consequences, even if the consequence was war or a heightened war danger. Take examples near at hand -- is life more serene for the Americans in the militarist fever under Reagan, or did the British take heart from the neoconservative experiments and have they actually got what they voted for?

There is no need to examine the coffee grounds. For the moment one can only state that Chancellor H. Kohl has obtained people's confidence on credit for a period of 4 years. At what rate? This will be clear when the electorate do their accounts in 1987. To avoid any ambiguity I will emphasize that Soviet people wish H. Kohl's government success in solving the economic problems which are affecting the interests of the majority of people in the FRG, the working people.

The fulfillment of socioeconomic promises will cost the new Bonn government a great deal of effort, and success is by no means guaranteed. So pleas of "grim legacy" are at the ready in the event of slipups. The same argument will be used when the time comes to ask West Germans to tighten their belts for the sake of "future benefits." The millions of foreign workers currently employed mainly on production lines, in somewhat hazardous chemical production, and in heavy mining and highway-construction work must be apprehensive. In the plans to "normalize the economy" they are first on the list for dismissal and subsequent deportation. The crisis has also clipped the trade unions' wings. "Social peace" is ensured by the fear of losing one's job and ending up in the army of the unemployed.

The restructuring of the economy and the creation of hundreds of thousands of jobs is a slow, difficult, and expensive business. Each new job costs an average DM40,000-50,000. Multiplied by the number of unemployed, that means many tens of billions. They can be mobilized, of course, unless the international situation prevents it.

And there is absolutely no reason why it should. As in the past, tension does not occur of its own accord: It is caused by governments and politicians. Sometimes by error, by coincidence, through misunderstandings; but more often than not deliberately, because that is what people want.

What does Bonn want? Platitudes about the need to bring down the level of military confrontation, words which are not reinforced by concrete steps or at least constructive ideas, do not count. In fact, the "zero option," which allegedly eliminates an "entire class of weapons," cannot be regarded as a constructive approach. This option eliminates nothing save the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, and its aim is unilateral Soviet disarmament.

Perhaps the West German politicians and military do not have the sense to see in what way a first-strike weapon differs from other types? Hardly. Perhaps they do not appreciate that the conversion of the FRG into a bridgehead for Pershing II and cruise missiles will inevitably mean heightened military confrontation? It would appear that this is not so.

So waht underlies the actions which the words do not explain? What is actually prompting them to try to justify and support the course toward cranking up the arms race? It is to be assumed that there is something unsaid or carefully concealed.

Remember that [former FRG Chancellor] K. Adenauer once advocated using the arms race to wear the Soviet Union down and allayed West Germans' fears over the atomization of FRG territory. It was he who evilly transformed the nuclear warhead into a kind of artillery shell. Let us compare the above-mentioned theses with the revelations by current U.S. figures: Nuclear weapons are not better and no worse than any other weapons. Or, the arms race is "disadvantageous" to the Soviet Union and will ultimately make it accept NATO's demands. There are obvious parallels.

The FRG's attempts to find the key to nuclear weapons through the "Atlantic nuclear force" plan are fresh in the mind. It is worth mentioning the tumultuous protests by the West Germans themselves in the late fifties against the Bonn Defense Ministry's threat to have weapons trained on Moscow. That is what has been has been, but what is to come?

It is possible that when rummaging through K. Adenauer's legacy, his political grandchildren, as the CDU/CSU leaders call themselves, were attracted chiefly by this aspect. But why not consider the fact that when he summed up his career the old chancellor came to the conclusion that playing at soldiers was futile. The Soviet Union, he admitted, is a peace-loving power and we must learn to live with it properly. Or perhaps the idea of "civil peace" with the USSR expressed by Adenauer is such anathema to NATO that its fate is to gather dust in the archives? Time will tell.

No one can say that the West Germans had, and have, no choice. There is a choice: between good-neighborliness and confrontation; between concord and discord; between a security based on mutual respect for interests and the doctrines of "protracted" and all the other types of nuclear war produced in recent years by the West. One cannot pretend that the FRG has no part to play in readjusting the misfiring mechanism of European cooperation or that it can take it or leave it.

The FRG cannot do everything. That is a fact. Certainly, there are some things beyond its power. When Washington performs one of its zigzags, Bonn finds it hard to keep its balance. The West Germans are too tightly chained to the U.S. military machine, to U.S. foreign policy. This is also a fact.

It is reported that in view of the results of the 6 March election R. Reagan does not intend to revise the "zero option" in a hurry. Purely cosmetic alterations are not ruled out, but there is basically no intention to change anything.

This is the first thing on which the FRG has to establish its stance. Help sabotage efforts to curb the arms race or show concern for European peace through action; connive to wreck the Geneva talks or exploit the opportunities offered by the talks. And if they decide not to waste the opportunity, then it is probably better to exploit it an hour before rather than a minute after the moment which future generations will curse, if there remains any one at all to curse it.

So it transpires that the question of the missiles, of future European security and, therefore, of FRG security is knocking urgently at Bonn's door. Insistently, relentlessly. The CDU/CSU outplayed the Social Democrats tactically by pushing the missiles theme into the background of the election campaign. But destiny cannot be deceived. You get along with it better if you don't conceal a dagger in your bosom. In modern parlance the ill-starred dagger concealed in the bosom is the "policy of force."

FRG PARTIES FAIL TO REACH COALITION AGREEMENT

PM211605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Round in Prospect"]

[Text] Bonn, 20 Mar -- At a press conference Saturday evening it was announced that the chairman and leaders of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] and Free Democratic Party [FDP] had failed to reach agreement during their talks on the formation of a government coalition and elaboration of the future Bonn Cabinet's domestic and foreign policy concepts.

This has upset the schedule for the formation of the new FRG Government following the early Bundestag election 6 March. Journalists were told that the new "unplanned" round of coalition talks would take place Tuesday of this week.

DPA notes that the talks have exposed the differences between the sides on a number of foreign policy issues and have shown that the conservation CDU/CSU bloc is pressuring its partners in the future coalition, the Free Democrats, in an attempt to change the FRG's foreign policy course. The agency stresses in this connection that FDP Chairman H.-D. Genscher "insisted during the talks on the need to observe continuity on questions of FRG foreign policy." It is reported that F.-J. Strauss, leader of the Bavarian CSU, has made his participation in the new government conditional on the coalition partners' reaching agreement on foreign policy issues.

In the domestic policy sphere the talks once more demonstrated the FDP leadership's unscrupulous position. The party's leaders were quick to agree to a sharp reduction in state appropriations for social needs. In order to "normalize" the FRG economy the future government intends to cut the budget of the Federal Labor Department, which will exacerbate the already wretched state of the country's 2.5 million unemployed.

Contrary to its party election program, DPA notes, the FDP leadership accepted the proposal by the conservative partners, the CDU/CSU, on the adoption of a law tightening up prosecutions for participation in demonstrations. Conservatives hope that this measure will curb the widespread antiwar actions by the West German public. Last year alone hundreds of thousands of FRG citizens participated in the spring peace marches and the anti-NATO demonstration in Bonn. Major actions by the FRG population against the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the country are planned for this year too.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY ARRIVES IN SYRIA ON VISIT

Justifies Syrian Defense Measures

LD221035 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] The Soviet vice president, Temirbek Koshoyev, has expressed concern over Israel's preparations for another aggression in the Middle East. Speaking in Damascus, where he had come for an official visit, he said Syria's steps aimed at enhancing its defense capabilities were totally justified. Tel Aviv's anti-Syrian campaign, Koshoyev stressed, is an excuse for getting prepared for another military adventure. He condemned the United States for its military aid to Israel.

Further Coverage

For Damascus Domestic Service and Damascus SANA coverage of the visit of Temirbek Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Syria, see the Syria section of the 22 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEPUTY MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT 21 MAR

NC212029 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Tunis, March 21 (AFP) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Oleg Grinevskiy had six hours of talks today with Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported.

The agency said the talks covered "the latest developments in the Middle East, and notably those concerning the Palestinian cause."

Mr Grinevskiy was accompanied by an expert on Palestinian affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry and by Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia Vselovod Kizichenko, WAFA said.

With Mr 'Arafat on the Palestinian side were the head of the PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member Abu Mazin (Mahmud 'Abbas) and PLO representative in Tunis Hakam Balawi.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIBYAN DELEGATION VISIT

Talks, Treaty Agreement Praised

LD212341 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] During the Soviet-Libyan talks held in Moscow, there appeared again a harmony between the points of view of both countries concerning the issues which were discussed. At the forefront of these issues was the mutual wish of the Soviet Union and Libya to reinforce and expand the mutually beneficial bilateral economic, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation on a programed long-term basis.

The heads of the two delegations participating in the Moscow talks have commissioned the responsible authorities in each country to investigate the prominent issues related to developing cooperation in the fields of energy -- which also includes nuclear energy -- ferric and non-ferric metallurgy, gas and chemical industries and the preparation of national cadres.

It is important to point out the preliminary agreement, which was achieved in Moscow, to contract a Soviet-Libyan friendship and cooperation treaty.

On examining the international issues, the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah reaffirmed their continued support for the struggle of the Arab peoples and all other peoples against imperialism and for the achievement of national independence. These are the peoples against whose freedom and independence the aggressive forces of imperialism and Zionism are launched. The two sides, for example, have emphasized their solid support for the heroic struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and the Lebanese patriotic forces against the Israeli invaders. It was also announced in the Soviet-Libyan joint communique that the two countries are standing by the government and people of Lebanon in opposing the barbarian Israeli aggression which is supported by American imperialism. The Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah oppose the conditions which the United States and Israel are trying to impose on Lebanon and which threaten the independence and sovereignty of that country. It is logical that the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah have condemned the policy of separate solutions concerning the Palestinian issue. These solutions completely ignore the basic rights of the Palestinian people, such as its right of national self-determination and the right to establish an independent state.

The participants in the Moscow talks have also opposed the interference by the United States and its increasing military presence in the area, which is a direct result of the defeatist Camp David accords and which threatens the stability, security and peaceful existence of the peoples of this area and their efforts to reinforce national independence. It is necessary to underline the paragraph in the Soviet-Libyan joint communique which says: The Soviet Union supports the Arab unity in their struggle against imperialism.

Comparison of Dinner Speeches

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 March First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report on the 17 March dinner held in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of the visiting delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at which Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, spoke. The TASS report in PRAVDA, entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 18 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1 revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...countries and peoples. It is very important that our countries... (rewording)

Paragraph five, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...the other hand. [new paragraph] The positive experience... (omitting redundant elements)

Page H 2, paragraph two reads in PRAVDA: ...Nikolay Tikhonov proposed a toast to the further development of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah... (supplying indistinct word)

Additional Report on Departure

PM211229 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 March 1983 Morning Edition front-pages a TASS report entitled "Visit Ends" which supplies the following additional names of officials in the sendoff party for the Libyan delegation:

N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Maltsev, USSR minister; A.M. Petrosyants and S.A. Skachkov, chairmen of USSR state committees; N.D. Ryzhov and M.A. Timofeyev, USSR deputy ministers; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; A.V. Anisimov, USSR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Protocol Department, and other officials.

M.H. ash-Sha'ban, secretary of the People Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

LIBYA DENIES HAVING CLAIMS TO CHAD TERRITORY

PM212349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Libya's Position"]

[Text] New York, 19 Mar -- Despite Chad's assertions, Libya is occupying no part of that country and has no territorial claims on it. This is stated in a letter from the Libyan permanent UN representative sent to the chairman of the Security Council in response to accusations leveled by the Chad permanent UN representative. These unjustified accusations, the document stresses, are an unfriendly act and are aimed at causing complications in relations between the two countries.

The Aozou region to which Chad is laying claim, the document points out, is an inalienable part of Libya's territory and its inhabitants are Libyans. They all have Libyan identity documents dating back to the proclamation of the country's independence. Libya, its permanent UN representative said, is seeking to maintain relations of fraternity and good-neighborliness with Chad. It advocates ensuring Chad's national unity and its security and stability.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SHAMIR, SALIM VISITS TO U.S.

LD191854 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- "The Americans are striking the posture of protectors of Lebanon in real fact operate like extortioners," Stanislav Konrashov, IZVESTIYA's political news analyst, says about U.S. policy in Lebanon.

During the recent parallel visits of the foreign ministers of Israel and Lebanon, Shamir and Salim, to the United States to discuss with State Secretary Shultz the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the article says, the Americans met the Israeli demands for "security," rooted, just as security requirements in U.S. policy, in positions of brute force and military superiority.

Shamir's and Salim's parallel visits to Washington and their results, according to the IZVESTIYA analyst, again make one wonder about the distribution of roles in that strange triangle. The Lebanese president and government, who do not fully control the situation in their country, have to play the role assigned to them. They plea with one bandit to make the other toe the line. The Lebanese authorities try to secure U.S. help to drive out Israel and in this way inadvertently open the door into their country for Uncle Sam. Following the lesson of As-Sadat's Egypt, this is another lesson for those who believe that the key to peace in the Middle East is in the pocket of Uncle Sam and as a consequence find themselves face to face with two bandits, the USA and Israel, rather than with one.

Israel's role, the article goes on to say, is perfectly obvious. Having occupied Lebanon and keeping its troops there, it would not let its victim go but tries to wrench ever new concessions from it. Its tactic is to work over Arab countries one after another, one at a time to get better results. Syria and Jordan are next on the list. As for the Israeli method of "settling" the Palestinian problem, it is the settlement of Jews in Palestinian lands in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, now proceeding at full speed.

Washington has an ambiguous role. In today's situation it presides, at it were, over Lebanese-Israeli relations, making believe that it can balance impartially the interests of both sides without trying to get anything for itself.

At first Washington made it possible for Israel to attack Lebanon, the news analyst continues, but now would like to prove to the Lebanese and other Arabs that it alone can keep the aggressor on the leash. However, the Americans are always ready to make excuses of Israel and take it under their wing by equating Israeli "security" to that of the United States.

How would the Americans have landed in Lebanon if the Israelis hadn't invaded it? The article asks in conclusion. How would the Americans have justified their plans for beefing up their Marine contingents and extending their zone of operations in Lebanon and the timetable of their presence their if the Israelis would not haggle over so-called "security guarantees?"

KING HUSAYN'S LONDON PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD201149 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] London March 20 TASS -- Husayn, king of Jordan, speaking at a press conference here, has stressed the need to immediately achieve a Middle East settlement. He is heading a delegation of the "committee of the seven", which was set up by the decision of the all-Arab summit conference to maintain contacts with the heads of the U.N. Security Council permanent member states on questions of the settlement of the Middle East conflict. The king of Jordan strongly criticized the policy of Israel, which continues to create militarised settlements on the occupied Arab lands.

The head of the Arab delegation made some critical remarks concerning the U.S. Middle East policy.

He stressed the inactivity of the Reagan administration, pointing out that the American side actually evades searching for ways of the early and just settlement of the Middle East problem. King Husayn underlined further that he was going to meet in the coming days with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat and discuss with him possible ways of achieving peace in the Middle East.

HABIB-HUSAYN MEETING 'ATTEMPT TO PRESSURE' JORDAN

LD211448 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

King Husayn of Jordan has met in London Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East. No official statement has been released on the results of that meeting. Judging by the Western press, however, this meeting amounted to Washington's another attempt to put pressure on Jordan and to drag it into the so-called peace process within the framework of the separate Camp David deal.

The United States has lately stepped up considerably its efforts to this end, trying in every way to sell Reagan's anti-Arab plan to the Arab countries so as to achieve a pseudo settlement in the Middle East to suit the Americans and Israelis. It is symptomatic that Washington, resorting to various manoeuvres and trying to create a semblance of taking care of the Arab's interests, has not budged an inch from its old position of unconditional support for Israel.

This is indicated, in particular, by the American President's interview to the British SUNDAY TIMES, in which a compromise on the territorial question is put forward as a condition for settlement in the Middle East. Obviously, this "compromise" can only mean continued Israeli occupation of the Arab lands captured in the course of Tel Aviv's aggression as encouragement to Israeli expansionism.

The U.S. President has also actually recognised Israel's "right" to build settlements in occupied territories and made it clear that the United States is not going to exert any pressure on its partner in a U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance".

This attitude is no one's wonder. The developments have graphically demonstrated that Tel Aviv and Washington are pursuing common objectives in the Middle East, the main of them being the imposition of U.S.-Israeli diktat on states in the region. Small wonder that units of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" have begun appearing ever more often in the wake of the Israeli Army in the areas occupied by it.

As for genuine settlement in the Middle East, Washington and Tel Aviv continue to ignore the obvious and incontrovertible fact that the main obstacle to peace in that area is the continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands and Israel's refusal to recognise the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to comply with relevant U.N. resolutions.

COMMENTARY WARNS OF U.S.-ISRAELI ANTI-IRAN PLOTS

NC181412 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili who once severed relations with As-Sadat's submissive regime, has published an article in AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine in which he analyzes Israel's new expansionist plan which has been put together by Sharon, the butcher of the Lebanese people and former Israeli defense minister. In the article he foresees the penetration of Israeli militarists onto the Persian Gulf coasts. The general considers the danger of this penetration very possible because of the weakness of Arab regimes and the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili writes that the Israeli Armed Forces can reach the Persian Gulf coasts in 1 week and occupy it. Ash-Shadhili pointed out the need for the termination of the Iran-Iraq war and the need to strengthen the defense structure of countries in the Persian Gulf area in the face of Israel's new aggressive plan.

It is very clear that this plan is dangerous for Iran, too, because it forms part of the policy of strategic alliance between the United States and Israel the objective of which is to strengthen the positions of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the Near and Middle East and to destroy the revolutionary gains of this region's nations, including those of the Iranian people.

At this point we would like to point out that Israel has always been a tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism in its machinations against Iran. Before the Islamic revolution in Iran, the Israeli Zionists had established extensive relations with the shah's anti-popular regime. At that time the two countries' cooperation in military affairs, as well as between the shah's SAVAK and the special Israeli services, were especially close.

The 11 February revolution not only overthrew the shah's regime, but it also inflicted a very heavy blow to the positions of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. We know that after the revolution Iran severed all its relations with Israel and it recognized the PLO. It also initiated the formation of a common front of Islamic nations against Israel's policy of diktat.

The Zionists were terrified at the revolutionary movement in Iran and they diligently participated in various provocative operations against anti-shah forces. They were even prepared to participate in armed intervention against Iran. It was only the strong and firm stance of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving forces at that time that foiled the plot of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against Iran.

The Zionist leaders of Israel, relying on unlimited U.S. military assistance, have not only occupied a considerable portion of Lebanese territory, but they are also trying to implement their far-reaching aggressive plans. Proof of this are remarks by Sharon, who, according to Israeli Premier Begin, has not lost his political and military role after being removed from the Defense Ministry because of his involvement in the bloody massacres at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila. Sharon has said: Israel's strategic interests are not limited to Arab countries. In the ninth decade of the century we should include Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, and the Persian Gulf in the sphere of Israel's interests.

MOSCOW RADIO OBSERVES IRANIAN NEW YEAR

Academician Interview

NC191142 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] On the eve of the [Iranian] new year 1362, our correspondent interviewed Dr (Artyun Arabazhan), orientologist and doctor in economics and chairman of the Iran branch of the Oriental Studies Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

In the interview Dr (Artyun Arabazhan) said: Dear listeners, I take this opportunity and have great pleasure to extend my congratulations on the happy and auspicious feast of Nowruz [Iranian new year], the feast of spring and rebirth. I wish you success in the creation of a new Iran. I would especially like to extend my sincere wishes to Mr Taqi Ja'fari, professor at Tehran University, and to other Iranian scholars whom I met during my trip to your country, as well as to Mr Homayun Elahi, who was our institute's guest last year.

I visited Iran both before and after the 11 February revolution. During my recent trip, I became certain that the Iranian people are doing their best and are zealously trying to overcome the unpleasant aftermath of the many years of the shah's rule and of the meddling by imperialist monopolies.

When we were in Iran we visited the Iranian Majlis together with Soviet scholars Professor (Gonkovskiy) and (Saleh Aliyev). We met and talked with the Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. During this meeting we spoke about the interest of the entire Soviet nation in expanding cooperation with the Islamic Republic in all fields and on the basis of equality. It is very clear for us as economists that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran, who are next door neighbors, can be very fruitful and beneficial. Many of the Iranians whom we met and talked to, namely scholars, spoke of the vast horizons that exist for our two countries in the field of the joint use of energy and of border rivers, in the fields of transportation and trade as well as in other fields.

When we were in Iran, I was present at a Friday prayer one day. After the prayer I spoke to some of the believers and I ascertained that the ordinary Iranians not only expect their life to truly improve, but also wish to diligently participate in the reforms being made.

In relation with this I especially remember the trip to Varamin, visits to Iranian villages and various meetings with farmers. The shah's regime greatly harmed the Iranian farmers. During my recent trip, I was glad to see in some villages the progress made in the development of irrigation without which farming is impossible in most parts of Iran. We also saw that electricity is used in the villages. We inspected schools built in the villages after the revolution. The active members of the Reconstruction Crusade Committee of Varamin welcomed us warmly and they explained to us the steps being taken to change life in villages and towns. We saw the pharmacy which prepares medicine for the farmers and which distributes this medicine to them free of charge and the library and the bookshop which distributes books to the residents. Other institutions, which have been established by the active members of the Reconstruction Crusade, were formed with the initiative and assistance of the people themselves. Therefore, these establishments are of special value.

On the eve of the traditional and auspicious Nowruz, I sincerely wish success to the active members of the Reconstruction Crusade in their efforts toward Iran's progress and reconstruction.

During a visit to the Bank Markazi of Iran, I became acquainted with Iran's banking system. The nationalization of banks and the establishment of government control on financial transactions are important tools to fight unfavorable phenomenons such as inflation, price rises, hoarding and profiteering. As a scholar I am always studying Iran's economy and its structure in various fields. The thesis which I prepared last year was devoted to this subject. While studying the trends seen every year in Iran's economic affairs, the role of imperialist governments which obstinately created and create obstacles in front of your country's normal progress becomes especially visible. Many of the scholars with whom I met and spoke to in Iran, as well as people in other fields drew my attention to the obstacles placed by Western monopolies in front of Iran's efforts to form a national economy. Therefore, it is clear that the Esfahan steel complex and tens of other production units built with Soviet assistance are of great importance for Iran. During the trip to Iran we were happy to see that these units of the national economy of the newly-emerged Islamic Republic are working successfully and uninterruptedly and that they play an important part in your country's progress, in the breaking of the economic siege and in foiling other imperialist attempts against Iran.

Dr (Artyun Arabazhan) then said: My colleagues and I who are studying the various aspects of life in the Islamic Republic, believe that all possibilities exist now for a successful confrontation by the Iranian people with imperialism and reaction, which are trying to revive the former regime in Iran.

Dear listeners, in conclusion, I would like to once again extend my sincere congratulations to you and to the Iranian scholars on Nowruz. I hope that the new year 1362 will be the year in which the foundations of the political and economic bases of the Iranian republic will be strengthened and a year in which our two countries' cooperation on the basis of good-neighborliness will be expanded.

Sheftunov Commentary

LD191404 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Greetings, dear listeners. It is customary on a new year's eve to review the events of the year that is ending and to make forecasts for the coming year. However, the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR writes that in the West now no one risks making forecasts about the future of the Iranian revolution which marked its fourth anniversary some time ago.

At the same time it should be said that in the past years the Western bourgeois press made forecasts with delight and relish and did not seize only the opportunity of Nowruz [Iranian new year] for its forecasts, but also any other opportunity or pretext to spread the news of the inevitable failure of the Iranian revolution, the fulfillment of which the imperialists were doing their best [to achieve]. The fact that today the bourgeois press refrains from spreading such forecasts does not necessarily mean that the imperialist circles have given up their efforts to revive former systems in Iran under the aegis of which Western companies, supported by regional reaction, ruled over Iran without being under any kind of control or observation.

Throughout the past year the imperialist governments, headed by the United States, strived toward this end. In the year 1362, which is approaching, the major duty of the imperialists' policy on Iran continues to be the annihilation of the revolutionary gains. The best proof of this fact is that Washington announced that beginning 1 January, the U.S. military Central Command would be formed and that the sphere of activities of this command would be 19 countries including Iran. What this command has done so far is to pull up its sleeves and to start its activities. On the eve of Nowruz, the CUMHURIYET newspaper of Turkey wrote that the United States is increasing its military exports to Turkey and that it is to set up new military bases in the vicinity of Iran's borders. The interfering U.S. forces, known as the Rapid Deployment Force, are to be stationed in these bases and their mission will be anti-Iranian operations. The United States is also involved in extensive and rapid military preparations on Pakistani soil and it has earmarked more than $3 billion for this. Washington's militaristic prepartations to the east and the west of Iran during the year that is ending, like in former years, were coupled with large-scale maneuvers on Iran's southern borders in the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. Administration is attaching every-increasing hopes to the reactionary forces that are active inside Iran. Last year these reactionary forces intensived their activities up to a noteworthy extent and they were able to prevent the implementation of many programs for progressive changes in the country. For example, although the Majlis approved the bill on land reforms and the bill on the nationalization of foreign trade, nevertheless the Council of Guardians declared these two important bills invalid. THE FINANCIAL TIMES, which is the mouthpiece of the British companies, expressed great joy over this. The reason for this newspaper's joy is completely understandable. The imperialists have attached hopes to the capitalists, large landlords and the bourgeois middlemen whose uncontrolled activities should have been ended by the bills approved by the Majlis.

Throughout the 4 years that have passed since the 11 February revolution, the Iranian nation has gained great experience not only in its struggles against the imperialists, but also in its struggles against domestic reaction, under any slogan it may be hiding and no matter how high the rank reached. The failure of the counterrevolutionary plot by Qotbzadeh, the CIA agent who had even reached the rank of foreign minister and who called himself a struggler for Islam, clearly proves this point.

Throughout the years that have passed since the downfall of the monarchy and the destruction of imperialist supremacy in Iran, the Iranian nation found it possible to be able to distinguish between its foreign and domestic enemies and its friends. Of course, the number of friends the Iranian nation has is much larger than its enemies and this list is continuously growing.

Last autumn when I was at the Tehran fair, I saw the interest shown by visitors to the fair in becoming acquainted with the fruits and vast possibilities of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union, and with other socialist countries and liberated countries. This interest could be seen in the majority of the people who visited the fair and who expressed their wishes for the further expansion of such cooperation, which helps consolidate the bases of Iran's independence.

In their conversations with me, the visitors to the fair on several occasions voiced their rage over efforts by conservative circles in Iran that are trying to spread the seeds of mistrust or even overt and direct hostility toward socialist countries and progressive developing countries among the Iranians. An Iranian engineer whom I met at the national pavillion of Iran told me that for decades the shah and the imperialists propagandized and propagated anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. They wanted, in this way, to remove themselves from the rage of the Iranian nation which was being pitilessly plundered and oppressed by them. But the Iranian nation did not allow them to fool it. The Iranian people overthrew the monarchy and put an end to the supremacy of foreigners. This Iranian engineer pointed out that with its revolution, the Iranian revolution made the creation of a society, which would be free from any exploitation, its objective; we have registered this wish of the nation in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran that has been approved by all the people and we shall (?work toward this end).

Dear listeners, I fully believe that like other nations of the world, the Iranian nation, too, will succeed in the construction of a society of social justice. On the eve of the traditional spring festival of Nowruz, I sincerely wish all our dear listeners health, happiness and success in their struggles for their nation's and homeland's prosperity and progress.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention.

ALGERIAN-TUNISIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY LAUDED

LD212323 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Algeria and Tunisia have signed a treaty of friendship and concord after the negotiations held in Tunis between President Chadli Bendjedid and President Habib Bourguiba. The treaty specifies the development of the closest Algerian-Tunisian cooperation in all fields, including defense, in order to assist in the solid protection of the national interests of both countres and of all the Arab world. This was stated by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs. The two countries agreed, according to the signed treaty, to exchange complete assistance and support whenever this is necessary.

The bilateral treaty, in the opinion of Algerian and Tunisian officials, will be a step toward the establishment of close cooperation between all the countries of the Arab Maghreb. Those who follow the case consider that the Algerian-Tunisian treaty is a clear manifestation of the increasing wish to revive the struggling Arab solidarity in the struggle against the attacks by imperialist and Zionist aggressive forces. This is indicated by the Algerian and Tunisian leaders' show of loyalty during the talks to the resolutions of the Arab Fes summit, specifying the adoption of collective measures necessary for the success of the struggle to remove all the effects of the Israeli imperialist aggression against the Arabs.

TASS REPORTS EGYPTIAN MILITARY EXERCISES

LD181206 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo March 18 TASS -- Military exercises have ended in Egypt. Taking part in them were the second and third armies deployed in the Suez Canal zone and also units of the Egyptian Air Force, Navy and anti-aircraft defence. In the course of five days the troops trained in offensive and defensive operations, meeting engagements and landing paratroopers. Tanks, heavy artillery and mortars trained in firing live ammunition. The exercises were attended by the Defence Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Abu Ghazalah. The local press describes these exercises as the biggest in the entire history of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

U.S. SOUTH AFRICA HOLD TALKS ON NAMIBIA

Talks Previewed

LD181501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] The Republic of South Africa [RSA] Government will be sending to Washington in the near future a delegation to discuss with the U.S. Administration questions connected with the future of Namibia. This was announced by Van Niekerk, the new administrator general, in other words the Pretoria regime's viceroy in Namibia. As he put it, the coming consultations in Washington should exert a great influence on the further course of events in settling the Namibian problem.

Let us note, however, that the many years of contacts between Pretoria and Washington on this question not only have not yet led to a positive shift, but on the contrary have deadlocked the talks on granting independence to Namibia. The United States, which is part of the so-called "contact group" of five Western states and which in essence heads it, has done everything to disrupt the fulfillment of the UN Security Council resolution on the withdrawal of RSA occupation troops from the country and the holding of universal democratic elections there.

Fearing a victory at the elections by the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, which is leading the struggle of Namibians for genuine independence, the United States and RSA over a period of several years have been attempting to implement a so-called "internal settlement," which has the aim of removing SWAPO from the political scene, and to place puppets in power in Namibia.

But this scheme has proved a crushing failure. The organization of Pretoria's henchmen, which calls itself the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has collapsed of its own accord, and the various organs of local administration it created, as is known, were dissolved by Pretoria. It is perfectly obvious that the population of Namibia rejects any version of an internal settlement based on fictitious independence.

Taking account of this, the racist clique of Pretoria with Washington's support is now increasingly relying on the tactics of bloody terror, attempting to rout SWAPO by military means and to scare the population of Namibia, which supports the freedom-fighters. And recently, acting at Washington's direct prompting, the RSA has been demanding, in the form of an ultimatum as the main prerequiste condition for granting independence to Namibia, the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban internationalist contingent of troops. It is clear that this artificial and ridiculous linkage was invented merely as a pretext in order to slow down still further a Namibian settlement. And naturally, the forthcoming talks in Washington will be pursuing the same goal. At any rate, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz recently stated directly that in view of the U.S. Administration the position of the RSA should be the "definitive factor" in solving the Namibian question.

But, after, all, it has long been clear to everyone that the South African occupiers are in no hurry at all to liberate that country.

Security Chief Leads Delegation

LD211531 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, the chief of the security police of the South African racist regime, is the key figure in the South African official delegation now staying in Washington to discuss the Namibian problem. This is very indicative as it sheds some light on how they in Pretoria and Washington see Namibia's future.

After the recent dissolution of the so-called "Council of Ministers" and the "National Assembly", established by the South African racists in Namibia, the Pretoria regime increasingly relies on the tactics of terror as more and more puppet administrative structures disintegrate in that occupied country. South African troops and police, supported by special punitive formations, make mass arrests, beat up, and torture African patriots.

Giving reasons for the intensification of police terror in Namibia, South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha made it clear that Pretoria will not allow an independent democratic Namibia to emerge side by side with South Africa, which would certainly sharply deepen the political crisis in the state of apartheid. P. Botha said that this policy of South Africa has the full backing of the so-called Western "contact group" led by the USA.

As an alternative to the U.N. plan for Namibia, providing for the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, and for holding there general elections under international control, the South African authorities and some of their American protectors now suggest dividing Namibia on an ethnic basis and establishing a "confederation" of pseudo-independent tribal states.

In the final analysis the racists, following the well-known "divide and rule" principle, intend to divide the Namibians and to turn their country into a conglomerate of puppet formations with dictatorial police regimes.

Drawing on Israel's "experience" in the occupied Arab lands, Pretoria hopes with the help of terror and violence to keep Namibia dependent both on the white racists and on the Western monopolies. So General Coetzee, who is known among the racists as a master specialist in organising punitive operations and torture, is assigned the role of the main butcher of the Namibian people.

ETHIOPIAN COPWE DELEGATION HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS

PM181551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 16 March, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, met with a delegation of leading workers of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] headed by (Berkhanu Bayye). (Bayye) spoke about the results of the Second COPWE Congress and the COPWE's activity at the concluding stage of the preparations to create a ruling party in Ethiopia guided by the theory of scientific socialism. He evaluated highly the Soviet people's labor achievements and noted the internationalism of CPSU policy and the great significance of the CPSU's experience for the cause of party building in Ethiopia.

The CPSU's representatives voiced support for the COPWE's efforts aimed at strengthening Ethiopia's political and economic independence and forming a vanguard party of the working people in the country.

The delegation was informed about the selfless work of the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982)plenum, and about the USSR's new peace initiatives.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that the aggressive policy of imperialist circles headed by the United States threatens mankind's vital interests and must be dealt a resolute rebuff.

The mutual desire to further develop friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, and between the CPSU and the COPWE was confirmed during the talks, which were held in a comradely atmosphere.

MEXICAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD171847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Flores de la Pena, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches, a friendly talk took place between them.

CPSU CC SENDS GREETINGS TO URUGUAY CP LEADER

LD201544 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi. The message runs: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends you, a prominent figure of the international communist, working class and national liberation movement, cordial greetings on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

You are known in the Soviet Union as a consistent patriot and internationalist, a staunch fighter for socio-economic transformations in the interests of the working people, for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism".

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi the Order of Lenin for his services in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, for his profound contribution to consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Uruguay and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS GRENADA REVOLUTION DAY

PM172121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] Relations of friendship and multifaceted ties are characteristic of the Soviet Union and Grenada. This was pointed out in Moscow 15 March by the participants in a public meeting devoted to Grenada's national holiday -- revolution day. The speakers emphasized that Soviet people wish the people of the friendly country great successes in building a new life.

W.R. Jacobs, Grenada ambassador to the USSR, participated in the meeting. The heads of a number of countries' diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow attended.

REPORT ON FIDEL CASTRO 6 MAR STOPOVER IN TASHKENT

PM202037 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Mar 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Acquaintance With Tashkent"]

[Text] Delegations from Cuba, Grenada and Suriname stopping over in Uzbekistan en route to Delhi for the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of state and government have been acquainting themselves with the life of the capital.

Head of the Cuban delegation Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, laid fresh flowers at the foot of the monument to the leader of the world proletariat and creator of the Communist Party and Soviet state on V.I. Lenin Square.

F. Castro Ruz visited the V.I. Lenin Palace of Friendship of the USSR Peoples. He highly appraised the architecture and layout of this majestic building. The Cuban visitor took a trip on a Tashkent subway line, toured stations and familiarized himself with Tashkent's new housing construction areas.

Fidel Castor Ruz visited a lemon grove on the Lenin Kolkhoz, Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, and talked with honored Academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and people's selective breeding expert Zaynutdin Fakhrutdinov. He wrote the following in the book of honored visitors:

"The outstanding results in selective breeding work and the standard of mechanization on the Lenin Kolkhoz have profoundly impressed me. I could not imagine such successes in growing citrus fruits. The fruits I tried were beyond praise.

"I congratulate all members of the collective on these remarkable achievements and especially Zaynutdin Fakhrutdinov, a man of unusual intellect, energy and sincerity.

"Fidel Castro Ruz, 6 March 1983."

The members of the delegation from Grenada and Suriname also toured the sights of Uzbekistan's capital.

U.S. VIEW OF THREAT TO CENTRAL AMERICA DERIDED

PM181643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Yu. Romanov "Rejoinder": "Smokescreen of Lies"]

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES has published a dispatch from the Panama Canal Zone devoted to problems which are worrying "high-ranking U.S. officers of the U.S. Southern Military Command" stationed there. No, it is not a report on the training of goon squad members for the Salvadoran junta -- as is well known, they are being trained in sophisticated methods of killing at military bases there. The dispatch did not mention the fact that the Canal Zone has been turned into a transshipment point for the supply of weapons to the White House's customers in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and other Latin American countries ruled by antipopular pro-U.S. dictatorships. Nor does the dispatch contain conversations with the "Green Berets" -- professional killers -- who are being sent from there to Honduras to train the remaining Somoza supporters who are carrying out bandit raids against the Nicaraguan people.

Judging by what THE NEW YORK TIMES has written, the "high-ranking officers" are bothered by quite different problems. And these fellows cannot be engaged in the above-mentioned activities because they are.... terrified and simply quaking with fear. Why? Because they are under threat! And not just they but they whole Western world is under threat, as they told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. Specifically, they are being threatened by Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. Those countries, the "high-ranking officers" assure us, are on the point of seizing Central America and, of course, the Panama Canal Zone. But that is still not the end of it. It seems that they will also reach the North Atlantic pact countries unless firm measures are taken.

What is this whole argument about? Nothing. It is simply that if Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada exist, refuse to submit to Washington's diktat and intend to continue pursuing a course of independent progressive development, in the opinion of these "high-ranking officers" that is already sufficient proof of their aggressive intentions. Absurd, is it not? Indeed so. And those "high-ranking officers" themselves admit that "outside the State Department and the Pentagon, no one in the United States is listening to them."

So why was it necessary to build up this pile of groundless fabrications? With the single aim of concealing behind a smokescreen of lies their own criminal and aggressive actions against the Caribbean peoples and of disguising behind talk of the "Red threat" to Central America the White House's schemes to pressure the national liberation movements in the region.

PANAMANIAN FEARS ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' DISCLOSED

LD161230 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Panama City March 16 TASS -- The Government of Panama which is pursuing a policy of non-interference, is very much concerned by the fact that the U.S. military bases in the Panama Canal Zone are being used to put pressure on Central American countries. It is also worried by the prospect that these bases may be used in a conflict with any other country of the world. This was said here by Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado when replying to a question asked at a meeting with the press about the attitude of his government to a statement of U.S. President Reagan concerning increased U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran regime.

Any interference in Salvadoran affairs, the minister stressed, can only fan up hostility in Central America. Respect for the right of the peoples to self-determination holds great significance for Panama. It is against any interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

No move designed to intensify military actions in El Salvador can help establish peace in that country or elsewhere in Central America, Juan Jose Amado said.

This statement by the Panamanian foreign minister was made after the local and foreign press published reports on the United States using its military bases in the Panama Canal Zone for giving military aid to the Salvadoran regime and other reactionary governments of Central America. It has been learned here that arms, ammunition and military "advisers" are sent regularly to El Salvador from U.S. military bases in Panamanian territory.

It is believed in Panamanian political circles that the use of military bases in the Canal Zone by the Americans for direct interference in internal affairs of El Salvador violates the neutrality of the republic and the treaties on the Panama Canal.

U.S. SAID TO BE CAUSE OF MEXICO'S PROBLEMS

PM171545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent I. Golembiovskiy's dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Subject": "Pressure on Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City -- In the last days of February two high-ranking official Washington spokesmen announced that Mexico is in danger. The first to sound the alarm in front of a CBS television camera in the "Face the Nation" program was Senator Henry Jackson, and then there was Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The following was said. Jackson: "Mexico is the chief object of Soviet-Cuban activity in Central America, and all the economic problems it has encountered are a consequence of that activity." Enders: "If the U.S. Administration does not act firmly, then in 4 years' time we will have to fight on the Mexican border."

Enders did not specify -- and the Mexican press immediately noticed it -- on which border the gallant American infantrymen intend to fight. Apart from its northern border with the United States, Mexico has a southern border with Guatemala. And Honduras and El Salvador are close by -- in short, a region which Washington has proclaimed a zone of its strategic interests.

The myth of "Soviet-Cuban subversive activity," which the Reagan administration repeats with the importunity of a refrain to some simple cowboy song, leaves us in no doubt as to the true aims of this slander campaign. "These aims," the Mexican commentator Eric (Nepomuseno) wrote in the magazine PROCESO, "are to justify 'Washington's interventionist policy and create an atmosphere of panic.'"

The facts indicate that the United States is trying to stifle the national liberation movements in Central America by proclaiming the ideas of communism the source of all adversities and all social upheavals. It is only thanks to U.S. guardianship that bloody dictators and inveterate butchers, who are willingly ready to fulfill any wish of their powerful patron, hold on to power.

Mexico, which for many years has remained faithful to an independent and peace-loving course in the international arena, is another matter. Recognizing the people's rights to sovereignty and self-determination, it advocates that the peoples of Central America resolve their problems themselves.

This is not the first time that attempts have been made to pressure Mexico. At the beginning of last year the same H. Jackson maintained that the Soviet Union was intending to "destabalize" the country. In the summer of the same year the American press suddenly, as though on a command, started talking about the instability of Mexico's internal situation. And, finally, recent statements continue Washington's same line. Every time the economic situation in Mexico is the starting point for groundless but far-reaching forecasts.

The situation in the country is not easy: three devaluations in a year, a high level of inflation, a huge foreign debt and a slump in economic activity. This is what the capital's newspaper EL DIA says about it: "If we keep to the facts, it becomes clear and irrefutable that neither the Soviet Union nor Cuba plays any role in Mexico's economic crisis. It is the result of the two phenomena of falling prices for energy resources and rising bank rates. And we are obliged to the United States for both these phenomena. We know, just as the whole world, knows, that the soared level of interest rates and the fall in the prices of oil, as well as other types of raw materials constituting the basis of a developing country's exports, are a consequence of political, economic and financial maneuvers by developed capitalist countries headed by the United States."

It should be added that, starting in 1981, according to official data, $25 billion was removed from Mexico to the United States as a consequence of currency machinations and ended up in various American banks. If you take into account the fact that Mexico is forced to pay $12-13 billion every year as interest on loans, you can imagine what a burden has been placed on the country's economy.

The Mexican public has evaluated on their true merits the speeches of Jackson and Enders, who are trying to create panic and revive the activity of certain right-wing pro-American groupings in Mexico. The local press emphasizes that, despite the complex situation, Mexicans are not losing confidence. The country with very rich natural resources, a large population and strong traditions of the struggle for independence will itself be able to cope with the economic difficulties.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Officials Attend Ideological Work Studies

LD162206 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the institute for enhancing the qualifications of leading party and administration cadres at the Academy of Social Sciences, attached to the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of central committees of Communist Parties of union republics, kraykoms, and obkoms have completed their studies on questions of ideological work.

For a month they have studied topical theoretical and practical questions of developed socialist society, international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, ideological and political-educative work, and science and culture in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 party Central Committee plenum, the points and conclusions in the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his report at the plenum "The USSR's 60 Years," and the article "Karl Marx's Teaching and Certain Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR."

Those taking the course were addressed by: Comrades Gorbachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture; Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Marchuk and Talyzin; chiefs of departments of the CPSU Central Committee Stukalin and Sharo; Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Fedoseyev; and other comrades.

During the studies, exchanges of experience on implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improvement of the ideological, and political-educative work took place. Those taking the course acquainted themselves with the practical experience of the work of the Moscow and Moscow Oblast party organizations.

Zimyanin Presents Report

LD171202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] An all-union conference of ideological workers has taken place in Moscow. Secretaries of union republic parties central committees; secretaries from kray and oblast party committees; and heads of ministries, departments, public organizations, creative unions, and mass information and propaganda media participated in the conference.

A report "To Improve Ideological, Agitation, and Propaganda Work" was delivered by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Special attention at the conference was focused on the need to carry out propaganda and agitation work specifically and convincingly; to combine it closely with the party's socioeconomic policies, to make it true and realistic, interesting, and easy to understand.

It stressed the importance of inculcating among the Soviet people a scientific world outlook; of educating them in the spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of the party, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism; friendship among the USSR's peoples; an uncompromising struggle against any and all manifestations of bourgeois ideology and morality.

Participants in the conference exchanged work experience and submitted proposals aimed at deepening the content and strengthening the effectiveness of ideological and political education work.

Korniyenko Receives IRCC President

LD181848 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko today received President of the International Red Cross Committee Alexander Hay, in Moscow on a brief working visit. In the course of their conversation the sides discussed a number of issues of the IRCC's work.

Demichev Arrives in Estonia

PM182117 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 1

[ETA report: "Comrade P. Demichev's Arrival in Tallinn"]

[Text] P. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, arrived in Tallinn 10 March to take part in the events of the all-union festival of Soviet music in the Estonian SSR and a visiting plenum of the USSR Composers' Union Board.

The visitor was met at Tallinn Airport by Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, other members and candidate members of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and officials.

The same day, there was a meeting at the Estonian CP Central Committee between Comrade P. Demichev and members and candidate members of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau.

K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, described the contribution of Soviet Estonia's working people to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and November (1982) plenums, and the development of culture in the republic.

Comrade P. Demichev addressed the meeting.

Demichev Tours Tallinn

PM202141 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 1

[ETA report: "Acquaintance With Tallinn"]

[Text] P. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is presently in our republic's capital, toured Tallinn 11 March.

The guest visited the V. Klementi clothing production association in Tallinn, acquainted himself with its production, and talked with enterprise workers.

Comrade P. Demichev also visited the State Museum of Applied Art and toured the city sights.

The guest was accompanied by Comrades K. Vayno, R. Ristlaan, and M. Pedak.

Demichev Attends Festival Concert

PM202135 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 1

[ETA report: "Unforgettable Occasion"]

[Excerpts] The all-union festival of Soviet music has been an unforgettable occasion of musical creativity, friendship, and brotherhood between the peoples of the multinational land of soviets.

The festival's closing ceremony was held in a festive atmosphere on 11 March at the Estonia concert hall.

Present at the concert were P. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel, A.B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, and L. Shishov; other leading republic officials; and also Yu. Kurpekov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee; and Hero of Socialist Labor T. Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Composers Union Board.

Shevardnadze, Rashidov, Mayorets

PM210819 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 8 March front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Georgian CP Central Committee Seminar and Lecture Center Studies" noting that E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, chaired a discussion at the "Georgian CP Central Committee seminar and lecture center for topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist building," and took part in a "routine study session 7 March" on questions of the Food Program.

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 March front-pages an UZTAG report entitled "Checking Against the Food Program: Party Obkom Plenums." It states that Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the 10 March Dzhizak Party Obkom plenum on questions of the Food Program.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 March 1983 front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "At the Georgian CP Central Committee: The Republican and the sector: Cooperation for the sake of Progress." It states that E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, conducted a joint session of ministry and industry leaders with A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry, which "examined progress in fulfillment of bilateral measures in enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry located in the Georgian SSR and noted the big positive changes in their development." It also notes that "E.A. Shevardnadze summed up the results of the session."

Rashidov Attends Obkom Plenum

LD181618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] A plenum of the Karakalpak Obkom has been held in Nukus. It discussed the tasks of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the further development of animal husbandry in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November 1982 plenums. Speakers noted that rural toilers in the autonomous republic increased the production and sale of food products. Twelve grain, livestock, and fodder sovkhozes and a number of large complexes for the fattening of cattle and sheep, and for milk production have been set up there since the beginning of the 5-year plan. The economic circumstances of the farms have been considerably strengthened.

It was also pointed out that full use is not yet being made of reserves.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

Rashidov Addresses Obkom Plenum

GF211754 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] The tasks of the oblast's party organizations for fulfilling the decisions of the ninth plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the measures for further developing livestock production in the oblast in 1983-85 in light of the resolutions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums were discussed during Khorezm Obkom plenum held today. The obkom's first secretary, Comrade Khudaybergenov, presented a report.

The reporters and speakers at the plenum noted that the oblast's workers are striving to make an appropriate contribution to the realization of the country's Food Program. The question of developing livestock production is permanently and completely kept under the control of the oblast's party organizations. Considerable work is being done on the farms and in the complexes for the specialization and intensification of livestock production and its transference into an industrialized base, and for strengthening the fodder base. [passage indistinct]

At the same time the speakers noted that the rise of the production of livestock products in the oblast has not yet [words indistinct] in accordance with the [word indistinct] demands. The reserves for the rapid upsurge of this branch have not yet been fully used and [words indistinct] which are considered an important method for achieving high final results are being inadequately utilized. The speakers said that at the present time Khorezm's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are taking measures for the intensified development of livestock production. Last year, six [words indistinct] sovkhozes were organized, including four [words indistinct].

The plenum noted the positive work of [words indistinct] cotton-cleaning factory. The plenum dedicated much attention to the questions of conservation and rational use of fodder. It was instructed that fodder [word indistinct] should operate in all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The speakers noted that a number of organizations are not [word indistinct] the commitment and obligations of the leading role of the Communists in livestock production.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered an important speech at the plenum. The plenum adopted measures for further developing livestock production in the oblast in 1983-85 in light of the decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the ninth plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

During the 3d year of the 5-year plan period, the oblast's livestock breeders are required to produce 19,900 tons of meat, 67,300 tons of milk and 85 million eggs. By the end of the 5-year plan period, it is planned to raise the production of meat in all the sectors of the economy by 2 times, milk by 1.4 times, and eggs by 1.6 times.

Kunayev Addresses Kazakh Party

GF191840 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] The [word indistinct] plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee was held on 16 March 1983. The plenum discussed a question on the organization of political work of Alma-Ata and Kokchetav Obkoms to fulfill the resoltuions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the tasks of the USSR Food Program, and the instructions of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Alma-Ata Obkom First Secretary Aukhadiyev and Kokchatev Obkom First Secretary (Parmichev) presented reports. Comrades (Ginigen), Kustanay Obkom first secretary; Askarov, Chimkent Obkom first secretary; Liventsov, Aktyubinsk Obkom first secretary; Auyelbekov, Turgay Obkom first secretary; (Tipanov), Severo-Kazakhstan Obkom first secretary; Morozov, Tselinograd Obkom first secretary; Iksanov, Uralsk Obkom first secretary; (Esetov), [name indistinct] obkom first secretary; (Cholkeno), brigadier of [words indistinct] kolkhoz in Vostochno-Kazakhstan Oblast; Musin, Kazakh minister of rural construction; Alybavev, Kazakh minister of meat and dairy industry; [name indistinct], chairman of the Kazakh SSR Committee of People's Control; (Egorov), chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and (Altura), Kazakh SSR minister of the food industry, addressed the plenum.

The plenum warmly and [word indistinct] heard a speech delivered by C[illegible]de Kunavev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of th[illegible] Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum of the Kazakhstan Communi[illegible] Party Central Committee adopted corresponding resolutions on the question discussed, which were published in the gazette. With this the plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

Gorbachev at Belgorod Conference

LD181833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] An all-union conference on the application of the collective contract system in rural areas opened today in Belgorod. It is being attended by Communist Party Central Committee secretaries from union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, raykoms; representatives of administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, leaders of agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes specialists and frontranking workers. The conference was addressed by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, who was warmly received by those present.

Gorbachev Visits Belgorod Rayons

LD191313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] During his stay in Belgorod Oblast, Comrade Gorbachev visited farms in Belgorodskiy and Rakityanskiy Rayons and met workers and specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Comrade Gorbachev met members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau, visited new construction regions in Belgorod, and learned about the organization of trading in industrial and food goods.

Gapurov Addresses Turkmen CP Plenum

LD181856 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee took place in Ashkhabad today. It was stressed at the plenum that concern for raising the efficiency of production, improving the use of reserves, and achieving profitability in all sectors of the national economy is the main direction of the activities of the republic's party organizations.

The tasks of the party organizations in implementing the party's socio-economic policy in light of the theses of the report by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR were discussed.

The rapporteur Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and those who spoke noted that, developing in the unified national economy complex of the country, the republic's economic achieved noticeable successes in the past 2 years of the 5-year plan-period. At the same time, shortcomings in the development of individual sectors of the national economy and untapped reserves were revealed at the plenum.

The plenum has mapped out measures to raise the level of party work and to mobilize the republic's working people to implement the plans outlined by the 26th party congress, the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gapurov Addresses Party Meeting

GF220600 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] A meeting was held at the headquarters of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee on 21 March to review the publication progress of the [word indistinct] Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia. Comrades Gapurov, Rachkov, Mollayeva, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; Kharkov, candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; responsible workers of the organs of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the republic's State Planning Committee; and leaders of the ministries, department, and mass information media took part in the work of the meeting.

(Apanakedov), chief editor of the Editorial Staff of Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia; Khodzhayev, chairman of the state publishing house; Babayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; and Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented reports on the progress of the publication of the encyclopedia and [word indistinct] work of the Editorial Staff.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee. Noting the great and historical importance of the [word indistinct] publication of the Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia in the Communist education of workers, Comrade Gapurov drew attention to the existing shortcoming in this important work and dwelt on the tasks of [words indistinct] of ministries and departments.

JAN-FEB 1983 INDUSTIRAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

Results Reviewed

PM171531 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Mar 83 p 3

[Unattributed commentary under the rubic "Let Us Review Results: February": "Both Pace and Quality"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reviewed the results of industry's work in February and since the beginning of the year. On the whole they may be deemed completely satisfactory: The output sales plan was exceeded by 1 percent and the volume of production increased 5.3 percent in comparison with the first 2 months of last year, though the plan was only for a 3.2-percent increase. Labor productivity exceeded last year's level by 4.6 percent, though the increase in January-February was only supposed to be 2.9 percent. And 87 percent of the additional industrial production was obtained by increasing labor efficiency. The output of goods bearing the state seal of quality is also being stepped up. In February the five-pointed Star of Honor was awarded to 5,698 types of products and now our industry is turning out more than 78,000 of these goods. They account for 15.4 percent of the overall volume of production.

The highest indicators in the last 2 months have been achieved by production associations and enterprises of the following all-union and union republic ministries (first column shows growth in the overall volume of production, second column shows labor productivity, and third column shows percentage of fulfillment of plan):

Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production	113.2	110.8	100.7
Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	112.9	109.9	102
Ministry of the Medical Industry	112.3	111.5	110.2
Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry	111.8	109	107
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	109.1	108.7	101
Ministry of the Fish Industry	108.5	107.1	108
Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry	108.4	108	101
Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	107.6	107.2	102
Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	107.5	107	101

In February all industrial ministries coped with the plan for volume of output. And there are no laggards among them in terms of the results for the first 2 months. The number of labor collectives not fulfilling the plan targets has appreciably diminished. Enterprises whose activity is planned and evaluated in terms of normative net output -- and there are already 22,200 of these, which is 60 percent of the overall figure -- on the whole exceeded the target for the volume of normative net output by 2 percent. However, by no means all of them coped with deliveries. Almost one in every three associations and enterprises reporting on sales in the light of deliveries had let down its partners.

Let us take, for example, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Enterprises of this ministry increased the volume of normative net output by 8.4 percent in the 2 months, while the increase in commodity output was less, 7.8 percent. They undersupplied the national economy with more than 22,000 electric motors of between 0.25 and 100 kilowatts and around 100 major electric machines. Two out of every three collectives did not cope with pledges to their consumers. There was approximately the same proportion of associations and enterprises failing to fulfill deliveries in the Ministries of the Automotive Industry; Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building; timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; and chemical industry.

Enterprises of the fuel and energy complex are now working most steadily in industry. Since the beginning of the year almost 240 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity has been generated, which is 3 percent more than in the same 2 months last year. Some 100.4 million tons of oil and gas condensate have been extracted, of which 350,000 tons is in excess of the plan. Extraction of natural gas increased by 8 percent, and almost 2 billion cubic meters was extracted in excess of the target for the first 2 months.

The intensive work of the miners must be noted especially. They exceeded the level of extraction for January-February last year and brought almost 500,000 tons of fuel to the surface in excess of the target. But there are still considerable problems in the coal industry. In particular, approximately 30 percent of production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry did not cope with the 2-month sales plan. The most important reason for the lag was the failure to meet plans for transportation of coal. In February the sales plan was fulfilled only 98.4 percent. Almost 1 million tons were not dispatched. The Komorovo Railroad accounted for 70 percent of this amount and the virgin land and Donetsk Railroads for the remainder.

Though the steelworkers have not yet attained their best indicators, they are coping confidently with the plan targets. They successfully completed the February program and completely fulfilled the 2-month plan for iron ore extraction, cast iron and steel smelting, and rolled metal and steel pipes production. Practically all the sector's major metallurgical enterprises ensured a substantial increase in output.

Among the sectors of the chemical complex, production is growing most rapidly at enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production. Since the beginning of the year, they have increased output of "field vitamins" by 11 percent and produced 134,000 tons of these in excess of the plan. Production of chemical plant protection agents is increasing rapidly. But the state of affairs as regards synthetic resins and plastics gives cause for concern. The January-February plan was 98 percent fulfilled and the national economy was undersupplied with more than 17,000 tons of these very important chemical products. The main manufacturers of polymers, the enterprises of the Ministries of the Chemical Industry and Mineral Fertilizer Production, are most in debt. The Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry is dealing with the organization of their production only poorly: The 2-month plan was only 93 percent fulfilled and there was a shortfall of almost 5,000 tons of synthetic materials.

In machine building, almost all ministries ensured the fulfillment of production plans for the majority of most important types of product. Consumers received in full metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, automatic manipulators, instruments, and means of automation. Deliveries of grain and potato harvesting combines and also of machines for stockraising and fodder production are proceeding rhythmically. It is necessary to draw special attention now, just before the sowing, to the manufacture of spare parts. Out of 226 different tractor and tractor-trailer spare parts listed in the state plan, the output of 22 types has not been ensured in full. The main debt lies with enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

The chief task now is to preserve the adopted pace of work by well-thought-out economic and organizational measures and to raise the quality and efficiency of work in all sectors of production. Party and economic organs must increase their exactingness toward those who do not ensure a precise work rhythm and who violate state discipline.

All-Union Competition Diary

PM171021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "True to Their Word"]

[Excerpts] Industry

The first 2 months of the third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan are behind us. What do their results show? As PRAVDA'S correspondent was told at the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the country's industry as a whole fulfilled the plan for January and February as regards the volume of sales of output. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped with their targets.

Since the first weeks of the year most labor collectives have been striving to fulfill the socialist pledges they adopted. Thus the miners of the Donetskugol association have extracted their millionth ton of fuel above plan since the start of the 5-year plan. The construction workers on gas pipelines are working in shock fashion: On the route from Urengoy to Novopskov the construction of the line section of the pipeline has already been completed, while on the way to Uzhgorod the pipes have been welded over a distance of 3,000 km, which is two-thirds of the total length.

In the country as a whole in January and February a considerable quantity of gas and coal were extracted in addition to the plan and a good deal of metal products, mineral fertilizers, motor vehicles, grain combines and beet harvesting machines, newsprint, cement, refrigerators and freezers, and consumer goods were produced above plan. The plan and the additional target for oil extraction were fulfilled.

The total volume of output increased by 5.3 percent compared with January and February last year. Labor productivity increased 4.6 percent, which accounted for 87 percent of the increase in industrial output.

However, the successful fulfillment of plan targets has not yielded the expected national economic results everywhere. One of the main reasons for this is the unhelpfulness of certain subcontracting collectives. Thus the country's miners extracted more than half of a million tons of coal above plan over the 2 months, but many consumers are still experiencing interruptions in fuel supplies. The point is that railroad shipments are lagging behind. This is also affecting the indicators of the coal extraction enterprises themselves, and coal stocks at mines, open pits, and enrichment factories are growing. Many collectives are actively helping the railmen to repair rolling stock. The time has come for the railmen themselves to shift from words to deeds and to ensure that the most important shipments for the national economy proceed smoothly.

Thanks to measures to improve labor organization and discipline, a trend toward increasing production efficiency has emerged in a number of sectors. But this matter is still not properly organized at all enterprises in the chemical, timber and wood processing, and light industries. As a result the 2-month plans for the production of synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, round lumber, woolen and silk textiles, and leather footwear were not fulfilled.

The results of work in certain sectors are affected by the delay in starting up new enterprises and facilities. For instance, the production of output has not yet been started up at capacities commissioned in September through November last year for the production of dyes at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Zavolzhye chemicals plant in Ivanovo Oblast, of spare parts for motor vehicles at the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Tutayev diesel unit plant in Yaroslavl Oblast, and of cotton textiles at the Ministry of Light Industry's Fergana No 5 spinning and textiles factory. Such cases are largely explained by the fact that despite the provisions in force facilities are often accepted from construction and installation workers before they are finished, and also by interruptions in raw materials supplies and shortcomings in organizing production.

The first quarter of the year is drawing to a close. The responsibility of labor collectives, economic leaders, and Communists for the fate of the plans and adopted pledges is increasing every day. And each working day must be fully utilized in order to achieve what is planned.

Agriculture

Farmers in southern regions are working by the spring calendar. Characteristically, since the very first days of the sowing campaign the best results have been achieved by teams and units working on the basis of collective contracts.

The wide introduction of the team contract is one of the most urgent tasks for the rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations which have been created. Party organizations must increase the responsibility of leaders and specialists for this important matter.

The main task today is to complete preparations for the sowing in good time. An example is set by workers on farms and at enterprises in the Tselinograd Oblast agroindustrial complex. Here all the seed has been brought into good condition. And one-third of the wheat and more than 90 percent of the barley set aside for sowing are new high-yield varieties. Snow retention has been practiced throughout the area. Specialized units on sovkhozes are repairing machinery on schedule. It is important to monitor the range of operations everywhere so as to ensure that we greet the sowing campaign fully armed.

The rate of repairing machinery throughout the country is somewhat higher this year than last. By 1 March 89 out of every 100 tractors had been repaired (including 78 out of every 100 of the K-700 type), 81 percent of trucks, 83 percent of tractor trailers, 96 percent of seeders, 84 percent of power pumps, and 86 percent of irrigation units. But tens of thousands of machines still await repairs. The process can be speeded up if a number of industrial enterprises improve spare part deliveries. Unfortunately the Altay motor plant, the Urals machine plant, the Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant, and others are in debt to the rural workers. Despite the fact that last year enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to fulfill the plan for deliveries to the countryside for 177 out of 288 types of components, they have not rectified the situation this year. Yet kolkhozes and sovkhozes are experiencing an acute shortage of spare parts for repairing trucks and tractors. Because of the shortage of freightcars, thousands of the machines which are now so necessary on the farms have accumulated in the freight yards at the Minsk, Gorkiy, and Kama truck plants.

And here are the main indicators of the stockmen's work. By 1 March state purchases of livestock and poultry in the country had increased 5 percent compared with the same date last year, while for milk and eggs the corresponding figures were 14 percent and 7 percent respectively. It is gratifying that all the union republics except Kazakhstan and Kirghizia procured more meat and milk than last year.

GOSPLAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC POLICY

Need To Increase Productivity

PM171119 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Moskalenko, deputy chief of a USSR Gosplan section: "Chief Measure of Efficiency"]

[Text] The current year's plan projects that social labor productivity will increase 3 percent. It is to increase 2.9 percent in industry, 3.5 percent in construction and 2.1 percent in railroad transportation. This is higher than the average annual increase in the past period of the 5-year plan.

In 1981-1982 labor efficiency increased at an unsatisfactory pace. For instance, in industry the increase was one-fourth lower than it should have been during these 2 years. For this reason it was impossible to release several hundred thousand industrial workers. Only 77 instead of 84 percent of the growth in output was obtained through increased productivity. The targets of construction and railroad workers were substantially underfulfilled.

Why was that? Where are collectives permitting the greatest lag? The first thing that is having an impact is the fact that many of them are not fully implementing the plans to introduce new equipment, mechanize production and reduce the amount of manual labor. Not for the first time, workers in enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the coal industry are among the laggards. Entreprises of the Ministries of the Machine Building and the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry are not fulfilling plans for the introduction of new equipment.

It would be possible to substantially rectify matters in these and other ministries by improving labor organization, particularly by developing team methods of organization. But, as a check shows, in many cases the engineering services are not ready for team organization, especially in questions of planning, accounting and material supply. On paper it would seem that around half the industrial workers are embraced by team forms but the effect of this is still only small. Not enough is being done to introduce forms that have proved their worth such as the team contract and primary production cells working on a single order and paid according to the end result. Autonomous financing levers and incentives are still undeveloped at this level.

Labor organization is indissolubly linked with norm-setting. Today there is the real possibility of ensuring that no less than 86 percent of industrial workers work according to sectorial and intersectorial norms and normatives. But what happens in practice? In industry as a whole thelevel of application of these norms is still no more than 65 percent. What kind of quality of labor norm-setting is it possible to talk of, for instance, in relation to enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, where in 1981 labor productivity increased 2.4 percent and the average percentage fulfillment of norms by workers in main production operations increased 3.2 percent?

In order to achieve a substantial improvement in the use of manpower resources, it is necessary to introduce intensively advanced experience, especially experience that ensures increased output through increased labor productivity. Including the experience of the Shchekino combine and its followers in fulfilling the set targets with fewer workers.

Indeed, the labor of more than 200,000 industrial workers is now being saved annually by combining occupations and posts, expanding the zones serviced by workers and increasing the volume of work fulfilled. However, this is not enough. It is all the more vexing that most associations and enterprises do not make use of their rights when it comes to material incentives for work done with fewer workers: Such additional payments are received by fewer than 6 percent of industrial workers. But at many enterprises the level is even lower. For instance, at the Moscow hard alloy combine, it is only 1.6 percent. The Shchekino method, as a complex, is hardly used at all at enterprises of the Ministries of the Petroleum Industry, Electrical Equipment Industry and Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building.

The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the labor productivity growth targets set for 1983 is the most important obligation of ministries, associations and enterprises. There is every opportunity for this. We have great reserves at our disposal in the national economy, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted. In order to bring these reserves into play, it is necessary to increase the attention paid to questions of productivity in all links of industrial and construction management.

Today the increase in labor productivity depends to a large extent on the pact of the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises and the more effective utilization of the capital investments allocated for these purposes. It is known, that in 1983 they will amount to around R24 billion. This is one-tenth more than last year.

In view of the growing strain as regards manpower, the number of staff at existing enterprises in most of the country's regions must be reduced by between 1 and 2 percent in 1983. Newly commissioned enterprises and production units will be staffed with the released workers. Without this it is impossible to assimilate the production capacities scheduled for commissioning within the planned deadlines.

The 4.8 percent increase in machine building and metal working envisaged in the plan will also help to increase the machine-worker ratio in the national economy. We will take into account the fact that at the same time the quality of the machines and equipment produced is increasing and the preferential growth of highly productive and economical equipment is being ensured.

The supply of 7,700 automatic manipulators with program control to industrial enterprises in various sectors during the year will produce an appreciable saving of manpower resources. This is 40 percent more than the 5-year plan targets and 80 percent more than the output in 1982.

Yet another step will be taken to resolve a most important economic and social task -- the reduction of manual labor. As is known, the 5-year plan for 1981-1985 established specific targets in this sphere for ministries, associations and enterprises. The fulfillment of these targets will make it possible to release over 1.2 million people, including around 250,000 in 1983, from unproductive and unattrative work. Special attention must be paid to the fulfillment of these targets in the union ministries of the coal industry, timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry and construction materials industry, where the proportion of manual workers remains high.

More than one-third of the planned increase in labor productivity in industry must be obtained by improving organization and utilizing worktime more effectively. For these purposes it is planned to introduce further at enterprises standard schemes for labor organization and to apply more broadly progressive labor norms and normatives.

But however important these measures are by themselves, they will not produce any effect if enterprises do not wage the most resolute struggle to strengthen labor discipline and to utilize each working minute productively. For the national economy loses not minutes buy many tens of thousands of man-days through lateness, absenteeism and nonappearance at work for various reasons, including with the administrations's permission.

I would like to dwell on one other important aspect of discipline. The practice of artificially lowering labor productivity targets for associations and enterprises in the first quarters of the year and increasing them in the final quarters has become widespread in certain ministries. Such planning results in the amendment of plans at the end of the year, overexpenditure of the wage fund and impairment of plan discipline. The demand of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 12 July 1979 on improving the economic machinery regarding the stability of established plan targets must be unswervingly fulfilled. It is only on this condition that the mobilizing and organizing role of the plans themselves in utilizing existing reserves will be ensured.

Importance of Saving Resources

PM151027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 2

["Scientist's Opinion" by V. Tsvetkov, candidate of economic sciences and sector chief at the USSR Gosplan Economic Research Institute; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] A distinguishing characteristic of the modern approach toward the solution of economic problems that was fully reflected in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum is the ever-intensifying orientation of economic, scientific and technical policy toward the efficient utilization and maximum reduction of losses of all types of material resources and in the first place of natural raw materials, fuel and energy. The orientation toward thrift does not stem from a shortage of energy and raw material resources but is an entirely natural phenomenon within the framework of the party's chosen course of intensifying production, a phenomenon that takes into account the real existing conditions for exploiting the country's natural wealth and the potential of scientific and technical progress.

FIGURES WE ARE PROUD OF:

Over the last 20 years extraction of coal has increased 1.4 times, of oil 4 times and of natural gas 9 times. The fuel and raw materials extracted are fully sufficient for not only the satisfaction of our own demands but also mutually advantageous cooperation with CEMA member-countries and trade with the capitalist states.

FACTS WORTH PONDERING BECAUSE IT'S A MATTER OF NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES:

In comparison with the best world indicators we expand more raw materials and energy per unit of national income. This means that we have the reserves to make savings and the opportunities to significantly increase output using the resources already available.

REMEMBER:

A countrywide annual saving of just one percentage point of primary energy resources gives the national economy over 20 million tons of conventional fuel.

What do these figures indicate? From the viewpoint of the national economy IT IS FAR MORE PROFITABLE TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS OF RAW MATERIALS by improving production in the processing industry, via economical management, than to produce the equivalent additional quantities of raw materials. Research in many industrial enterprises has shown that the expenditure of energy resources can be cut 10-15 percent without harming production and labor productivity.

The orientation toward economy, toward the fuller and more rational utilization of what our country has at its disposal, requires from each labor collective a sharp reduction in waste and in losses of fuel and raw and other materials at all stages of their extraction, processing, storage and transportation. It is necessary to secure the complete utilization in production of secondary resources and byproducts and to plan a broad program for the introduction of waste-free or low-waste techniques.

The elaboration and implementation of a targeted program to ensure the comprehensive utilization of basic mineral resources is underway in our country.

NOVIKOV ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEETING

PM161101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Attention to Nature Conservancy"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Commission was held on 10 March.

Reports were given by leaders of the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education on measures taken to improve the teaching of the fundamentals of nature conservancy in schools and vocational and technical colleges. The commission instructed the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences to increase the attention given to environmental studies for schoolchildren and students at vocational and technical colleges and to foster in them a love for their country's natural environment and a sense of responsibility for the care of the land, the forests, mineral and water resources and wildlife.

The session discussed reports by the USSR State Committee for Foresty, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Tsentrosoyuz and the RSFSR Council of Ministers on work being carried out to improve the comprehensive utilization and protection of cedar forests. These forests cover 41 million hectares of our country. They provide high quality timber, nuts, mushrooms, berries and valuable furs and play an important role in protecting the environment. At the same time, foresty organizations have in recent years in a number of the RSFSR's krays and oblasts accorded insufficient attention to cedar forests with the result that their area has decreased in places and the timber procurement plans have not been fulfilled. The commission instructed the USSR State Committee for Foresty and other interested ministries and departments to take additional measures to increase the effectiveness of cedar forest utilization and protection.

The question of measures for ensuring the protection and rational utilization of the water resources and fish stocks of Lake Peipus was examined. Representatives of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and the RSFSR and Estonian SSR Councils of Ministers gave reports. It was noted that not all enterprises and kolkhozes located in the lake basin have yet implemented water protection measures. In particular, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry's "Estoniya" mine, a RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry flax combine and a number of stockraising complexes are discharging contaminated waste water. The construction of water purification installations in Tartu, Pskov, Ostrov and certain other neighboring cities has lagged behind. The commission instructed the relevant organizations to expedite the implementation of the planned water protection measures with the aim of completely halting the discharge of contaminated waste into the Lake Peipus basin within the current 5-year plan.

I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Commission chairman, addressed the session.

CONTOUR MATCHING MISSILE GUIDANCE DETAILED

PM171355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Engineer Lieutenant Colonel M. Zinkovskiy "Military-Technical Review" "From Foreign Press Materials": "Terrain Contour Matching"]

[Text] The combat efficiency of long-range missiles is largely determined by the accuracy of their targeting. But, however accurate the navigation control system, it is hard to avoid the errors which accumulate during flight. Moreover, if special measures are not taken, these errors will increase as the flight range increases. According to a report in the magazine AVIATION WEEK, the deviation of even a new missile can amount to approximately 2 km in an hour's flight. And if a missile is launched after being in store for several years, the error can reach almost 40 km.

Modern American cruise missiles, the magazine continues, are designed for a 3-5 hour flight, which means that their deviation from the target could amount to 6-10 km even for missiles which have just been commissioned.

Many foreign firms are employed on seeking a solution to the problem of the accuracy of autonomous navigation. To reduce deviations there are various means of adjusting the trajectory. Usually flying craft "pinpoint" their position from surface radio facilities or radar reference points whose precise geographic coordinates are known. However, when flying at low altitudes -- tens of meters -- and over enemy territory, moreover, such adjustment is impossibel as a rule.

Foreign specialists have set themselves the aim of finding terrain features which remain unchanged for a long time and thus using the territory itself over which the missile is flying to make the adjustment. The essence of the method is as follows. In the same way as everyone's fingerprints are unique, the contours of any part of the dry land have their own special features. Knowing the "relief portrait" of the chosen flightpaths, it is possible to determine at any moment whether the missile has gone off course and, in the final analysis, make it follow the set route exactly.

This principle underlies the operation of the TERCOM system (from the English "Terrain Contour Matching"), which the American firm of E-systems began creating back in the late fifties. What is the intention of the system's creators?

First, the heights of the contours along the missile's route are determined from a topographical chart. Then they are fed into the onboard computer's memory in the form of electrical signals. In other words, the "fingerprints" of the terrain being overflown are remembered. During the flight the altimeter consistently measures the heights of the contours and feeds corresponding electrical signals into the comparing device. This compares the actual heights with the data on the "card index" and determines whether the terrain contours correspond to the preset route. Ideally, this should be the sector with the geographic coordinates which the navigation system indicates at that moment.

If the "checking" of the contours shows that the missile has deviated from the control section of the flight, a corresponding signal will be fed into the vane control device.

Experimental launches of air-launched cruise missiles with the TERCOM system were conducted in 1980. As the American press reports, their deviation from the target amounted to 160 meters. Not highly accurate, in the opinion of experts. Improving the apparatus, specialists believe that the computer memory must store data on the contours of a terrain with an area of up to 100,000 square kilometers, while the speed of response must be increased to a few milliseconds. If these requirements can be observed, AVIATION WEEK points out, the deviation will not exceed 10 meters.

WESTERN FIELD-GRADE JAMMING EQUIPMENT DISCUSSED

PM171103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Engineer Colonel V. Alekesyev "Military-Technical Review" "From Foreign Press Materials": "Automatic Jamming Devices"]

[Text] The improvement of radio electronic facilities and the use of various systems and methods to reduce the effects of jamming have in turn brought about a further improvement in radio mamming apparatus. Not only fixed jamming stations but also special systems installed on trucks, ships, and aircraft have been designed to resolve radio confrontation tasks. However, as foreign specialists point out, experience from local wars has shown that the existing conventional land-based and onboard radio suppression apparatus is not always effective. Thus, from one's own territory, for example, it is impossible to suppress ultrashortwave radio stations located out of direct sight. Attempts to get through to such targets with the help of ECM aircraft are associated with certain difficulties, particularly if the enemy has a developed air defense system.

Another way, the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reports, appears very alluring: To deliver in advance to the region where the enemy's radio electronic facilities are located a sufficient number of jamming devices and, when the time comes, to set them working either by remote control or by using a special programmer.

The development and introduction of microcircuits and their improved reliability have opened up extensive opportunities for creating jammers of this sort. American troops used such apparatus for the first time in combat operations in Southeast Asia. Later Israel used it during its aggression against Arab countries. Although the scale of use was limited in both instances, the results "favorably impressed" representatives of U.S. military circles. The production of new radio suppression facilities was started up on a grand scale. What are these devices like?

The AN/GLT-3 transmitter, which can operate in the 2,000-4,000 megahertz band, is designed to interfere with ground forces radar stations. The appartus is housed in a 12.5 cm-diameter cylindrical container just under 2 meters long. Such devices are dropped by parachute from aircraft; on making contact with the ground, probe helps to set them vertical. Then the body puts out direction-finding antennae and two transmitting antennae which automatically home in on the enemy facilities selected for suppression. That is how the AN/ALE-29 transmitter works, for example.

Saline-electrolyte batteries are used to power the apparatus.

Is it only aircraft and helicopters that can deliver jammer transmitters to the target area? It is believed that the following are also suitable for this purpose: unmanned aircraft, artillery and rocket shells, guided and unguided missiles, mortars, balloons, aerostates, gliders, and so forth.

More complex expendable jamming apparatus is currently being developed. Its creators intend it to automatically carry out radio electronic reconnaissance, select the kind of interference required, and retune itself to match changes in the operating regime of the radio facilities being suppressed. At the same time foreign specialists believe that this apparatus should not be used against mobile targets, which can easily be moved from the comparatively small operating zone of low-powered jamming devices.